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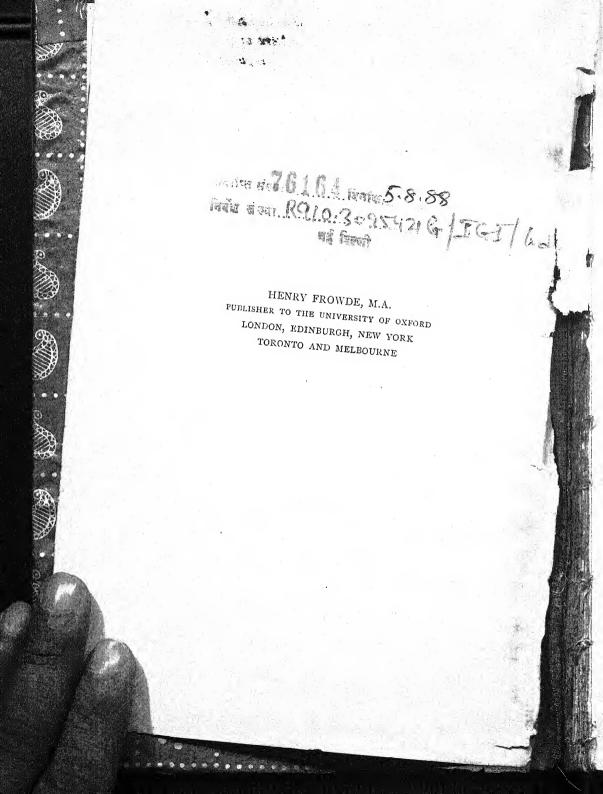


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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the Gazetteer has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian' Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list 1 may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's Hobson-Jobson (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the Gazetteer the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the Gazetteer at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

Ābkāri. Excise of liquors and drugs.

Adad. A pulse, Phaseolus radiatus.

Agar. A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, Aquilaria Agallocha.

Agrahāra. A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.

Āhar. A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Āhu. Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.

Ain. A timber tree, Terminalia tomentosa.

Āīn-i-Akbarī. A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.

Ajlāf. Low-class Muhammadans.

Akunwun. A subordinate revenue official, Burma.

Āl. A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).

Alsī. Linseed, Linum usitatissimum.

Āman. The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.

Ambādi. Name in Western India for the fibre plant, Hibiscus cannabinus; syn. patsan.

Āmil. A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).

Anicut. A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).

Anjan. A timber tree, Hardwickia binata.

Arhar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.

Aruga. Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Assets. See Net Assets.

Āus. The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.

Avare. A pulse, Dolichos Lablab.

Avatār. An incarnation of Vishnu.

Bābar. A grass used for making paper.

Babūl, bābul. A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, Acacia arabica.

Bāfta. Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico; now used for silk fabrics.

Baghla. A native boat.

Bairāgi. A Hindu religious mendicant.

Baisurai, baisurī. A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.

Bājra. The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. cambu, Madras.

Band. A dam or embankment.

Bāndh, A dam.

Bane. An open glade, Mysore.

Bāngar. Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.

Banteng. See Tsine.

Banti. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, Panicum flavidum.

Banyan. A species of fig-tree, Ficus indica.

Bāo. Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Bārahdarī. A summer-house; lit. 'having twelve doors.'

Bārasingha. The swamp deer, Cervus duvauceli (i, p. 236).

Bastī. (1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.

Batta. Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).

Bāvto. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, Panicum frumentaceum.

Bāzār. (1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

Beheda, behera. A tree, Terminalia belerica.

Ber. A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, Zizy-phus Jujuba.

Bewar. Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhūm, North-Eastern India.

Bhadoi. Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.

Bhaiyāchārā. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Bhang. The dried leaves of the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).

Bhanwar. Light sandy soil; syn. bhūr.

Bharal. A Himālayan wild sheep, Ovis nahura (i, p. 233).

Bhūm. A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160; xxi, p. 148).

Bhūmiā. The holder of a bhūm tenure.

Bhūmiāt. (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).

Bhūr. Light sandy soil.

Bhūsa. Chaff, for fodder.

Bidri. A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.

Bīgha. A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.

Bīl. Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.

Black cotton soil. A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.

Board of Revenue. The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).

Bobabaing. Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.

Boli. Form of speech, or dialect.

Bor. A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, Zizy-phus Jujuba.

Boro. Summer rice, Bengal.

Boyā. A grass from which rope is made, Saccharum ciliare.

Brinjāl. A vegetable, Solanum Melongena; syn. egg-plant.

Bunder, bandar. A harbour or port.

Burhel. See Bharal.

Cadjan. Palm leaves, used for thatch.

Cambu. Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, Pennisetum typhoideum; syn. bājra.

Chabūtra. A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

Chādar. A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.

Chaitya. An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).

Chakla. (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.

Chālīsa. Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.

Chalka. A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).

Chambeli. Jasmine, Jasminum grandiflorum.

Champak. A tree with fragrant blossoms, Michelia Champaca.

Chapari. Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Chapāti. A cake of unleavened bread.

Chaprāsi. An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawāla, Bombay; peon, Madras.

Char. Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Charas. The resin of the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Chattram. A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.

Chaudhri. Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

Chaukidār. The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).

Chaung. A stream, Burma.

Chaunkhar. A thorny tree, Acacia arabica.

Chauth. The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.

Chela. A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching. Chena. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*; syn. vari, Bombay.

Chhāoni. A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

Chhatri. A dome or cupola; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.

Chhiūl. See Dhāk.

Chief Commissioner. The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).

Chikan. Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).

Chikor. A kind of partridge, Caccabis chucar (i, p. 258).

China. A tuber used for food, Dioscorea sativa.

Chinār. A plane tree, Platanus orientalis.

Chinkāra. The Indian gazelle, Gazella bennetti, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).

Chīr. A timber tree, Pinus longifolia.

Chironjī. A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, Buchanania latifolia.

Chital. The spotted deer, Cervus axis (i, p. 236).

Cholam. Name in Southern India for the large millet, Andropogon Sorghum; syn. jowar.

Choli. A kind of short bodice worn by women.

Chunam, chūnā. Lime plaster.

Circle. The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108); (2) a Postmaster-or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv. p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*). Crore, karor. Ten millions.

Da. See Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or dao. A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dam. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, Nipa fruticans, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. See Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

Dargah. A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.

Dari. A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

Dārogha. The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.

Darwan. A door-keeper.

Darwāza. A gateway.

Debottar. Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

Deodar. A cedar, Cedrus Libani or C. Deodara.

Deputy Commissioner. The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.

Deputy Magistrate and Collector. A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).

Desāi. A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Desh. (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.

Deshmukh. A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Deva. A deity.

Dhāk. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiūl, Central India.

Dharmsāla. A charitable institution provided as a restingplace for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

Dhatura. A stupefying drug, Datura fastuosa.

Dhāvda, dhāora. A large handsome tree, Anegeissus latifolia.

Dhenkli. Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

Dhotī. The loincloth worn by men.

Diāra. Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.

Dighī. A tank, Bengal.

District. The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).

Division. (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).

Diwan. The chief minister in a Native State.

Diwāni. Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.

Doāb. The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dry crop. A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

Dry rate. The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

Dün. A valley, Northern India.

Ekka. A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

Endi, eri. A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Eng or in. A timber tree in Burma, Dipterocarpus tuber-culatus.

Extra Assistant Commissioner. See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).

Famine insurance grant. An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).

Farman. An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

Faujdāri. Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.

Financial Commissioner. The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).

Gabrūn. Cotton drill (cloth).

Gaddi. The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

Gānja. The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Gaonbura. Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.

Gauda. A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Gauli-rāj. The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.

Gaur. Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' Bos gaurus (i, p. 231).

Gayāl. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.

Ghariyāl. The long-nosed crocodile, C. gavialis (i, p. 266).

Ghāt. (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.

Ghātwāl. A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).

Ghī. Clarified butter.

Gingelly. An oilseed, Sesamum indicum; syn. til.

Golā. A warehouse or storehouse.

Gopuram. A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).

Gorait. A village watchman, Northern India.

Goral. See Gural.

Gorāt. Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.

Gosāin, goswāmī. A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'

Gosha. Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.

Gotra. An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'

Gram. A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.

Guaranteed. (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).

Gur. Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

Gural. A Himālayan goat antelope, Cemas goral (i, p. 234).

Gurjan. A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Diptero-* carpus turbinatus.

Guru. (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

Hakīm. A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).

Halālkhor. A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'

Hāli. Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.

Hamsāya. A neighbour.

Hāmūn. An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.

Hangal. The Kashmīr stag, Cervus cashmirianus (i, p. 236).

Hāor. A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).

Harik. Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Hemādpanti. An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).

Hilsa. A kind of fish, Clupea ilisha.

Hiver. A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.

Hobli. A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Hti. An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

Hukka. The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'

Īdgāh. An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.

Ijāra. Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.

Ikra. A reed, Saccharum arundinaceum.

Ilāka. Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.

Imti. The tamarind, Tamarindus indica.

In or eng. A timber tree in Burma, Dipterocarpus tuberculatus.

Inām. Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)

Indaing. Undulating upland country, Burma.

Inundation Canal. A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).

Istimrāri. Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).

Jaggery, jāgri. Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

Jāgīr. An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.

Jagnī. An oilseed, Guizotia oleifera.

Jakhanāchārya. A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).

Jāmbul, jāmun. A tree bearing an edible fruit, Eugenia Jambolana.

Jand. A tree, Prosopis spicigera.

Janmam. A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).

Jarau. See Sāmbar.

Jarīb. Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.

Jātra. A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.

Jemadar. A native officer in the army or police.

Jhangora. See Sānwān.

Jhīl. A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Jhūm. Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Jihād. A religious war undertaken by Musalmans.

Jirga. A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).

Jola. See Jowar.

Jotdar. A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.

Jowār. The large millet, a very common food-grain, Andropogon Sorghum, or Sorghum vulgare (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

Judicial Commissioner. An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).

Kacheri, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.

Kaing. Alluvial crops, Burma.

Kākar. The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236). Kalā azār. An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).

Kalar, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.

Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. See Kamāsdār.

Kamarband. A waistcloth or belt.

Kamāsdār or kamavisdār. A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).

Kāmdār. An administrative officer in a Native State.

Kāmi. A grass from which rope is made, Saccharum ciliare.

Kāmil. Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.

Kammar. A useful timber tree, Hardwickia binata; syn. anjan.

Kanazo. A small evergreen tree, Baccaurea sapida,

Kangar. A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.

Kankar. Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).

Kāns. A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, Saccharum spontaneum.

Kānungo. A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).

Karait. A very venomous snake, Bungarus candidus or caeruleus (i, p. 271).

Karanj. A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia* glabra.

Kārbhāri. A manager.

Kārdār. A native official, especially in the Punjab.

Karewa. Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101; xv, p. 76).

Kārez. Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343; vi, p. 301).

Kārkun. A clerk or writer, Bombay.

Karma. The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.

Karnam. A village accountant, Madras; syn. patwāri.

Karvand. A fruit-bearing tree, Crataeva religiosa.

Katīl. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); syn. taungya, Burma.

Kaukkyi. Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.

Kāzī. Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

Keora. The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.

Khādar. Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.

Khair. A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, Acacia Catechu.

Khāl. A water-channel, Bengal.

Khalāsi. A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tentpitcher.

Khālsa. Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).

Kharāb. A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

Khāri. An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.

Kharīf. The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).

Khārua. A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.

Khās. Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsīldār, the manager of a Government estate.

Khāsadār. Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).

Khas-khas. A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, Andropogon muricatus.

Khedda, khedā. A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

Khesāri. A pulse, Lathyrus satirus, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).

Khilat. A robe of honour.

Khulāt. A pulse, Dolichos biflorus.

Khutba. The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

Kiāri. Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.

Kikar. A thorny tree, Acacia eburnia. Also applied to Acacia arabica; syn. babūl.

Kiladar. The commandant of a fort (kila).

Kincob, kamkhwāb. Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).

Kodāli. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.

Kodon. A small millet, Paspalum scrobiculatum; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.

Koh. Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.

Korra. A small millet, Setaria italica.

Kos. A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

Kothi. A large house.

Kotwāl. The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.

Kotwālī. The chief police station in a head-quarters town. Kulith. See Kulthi.

Kulkarni. A village accountant, Bombay Deccan; syn. patwāri.

Kulthi. A pulse, Dolichos biflorus; syn. khulāt.

Kumri. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hillsides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210); syn. taungya, Burma.

Kutki. A small millet, Panicum miliare or psilopodium.

Kwin. The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

Kyaung. A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

Lākh, lac. A hundred thousand.

Lambardār. The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280; xxiv, p. 380).

Langur. A large monkey, Semnopithecus entellus (i, p. 216).

Lantana. A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

Lāt. A monumental pillar.

Laterite. A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

Lingam. The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siya.

Longyi. A waistcloth, Burma.

Loquat. A fruit, Eriobotrya japonica.

Lota. A small brass water-pot.

Lugade. A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

Lungi. (1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.

Madrasa. A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

Mag. See Mung.

Magar. The snub-nosed crocodile, C. palustris (i, p. 266).

Mahājan. A native merchant or banker.

Mahāl. (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230); (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

Mahālkari. A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

Mahant. The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

Mahārāja. A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

Mahseer, mahāsir. A large carp, Barbus tor (i, p. 277)

(lit. 'the big-headed').

Mahuā. A tree, Bassia latifolia, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

An open space of level ground; the park at Maidan. Calcutta.

Major works. Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).

Mājūm, properly mājūn. A confection made from the hemp plant.

Maktab. An elementary Muhammadan school.

Malguzar (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).

Mālikāna. The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.

Māmlatdār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn, tahsīldār.

Māmūti. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī,

Mandal. A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwäri. **Mandap** or **mandapam**. A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

Manduā. A small millet, Eleusine coracana, Northern India; svn. maruā.

Mansabdar. An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.

Mantapam. See Mandap.

Markhor. A wild goat in North-Western India, Capra falconeri (i, p. 233).

Maruā. A small millet, used as a food-grain, Eleusine coracana; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.

Masab. Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).

Mash. A pulse, Phaseolus Mungo; syn. urad.

Masjid. A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

Masnad. Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.

Masūr. A pulse, Ervum Lens.

Math. A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.

Maulvi. A person learned in Muhammadan law.

Mauza. (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

(2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes,
Assam (vi, p. 83).

Mauzadār. An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).

Mauzawār. Organization by villages.

Māyā. Sanskrit term for delusion.

Mayin. Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.

Mediatized. A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).

Mehwāsi. A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).

Mela. A religious festival or fair.

Mihrāb. The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

Mimbar. Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

Minār. A pillar or tower.

Minor works. Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).

Misl. A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs. Mithan. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.

Mohtarfa. A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.

Monsoon. Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).

Moth. A pulse, Phaseolus aconitifolius.

Muāfi. Land held free of revenue.

Mufassal. The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).

Mufti. An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.

Mugā. A wild silkworm in Assam, Antheraea assama.

Muhurtam. An auspicious moment.

Mukaddam. A representative or headman.

Mukhtār (corruptly mukhtiār). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Mukhtiārkār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

Multāni mitti. Fuller's earth.

Müng, müg. A pulse, Phaseolus radiatus; syn. mag, Gujarāt.

Muni. An inspired saint, Hindu.

Mūnj. A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, Saccharum ciliare.

Munsif. Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

Munsifi. The courthouse of a munsif.

Murum. Gravel, used for metalling roads.

Nād. A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).

Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna. A place where drums are beaten.

Nāgli. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.

Nāib. Assistant or deputy.

Nāik. A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

Nat. A demon or spirit, Burma.

Navane. Italian millet, Setaria italica, Mysore.

Nawāb. A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

Nazar, nazarāna. Λ due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

Nāzim. Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

Net assets. (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

Newār. Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

Ngapi. Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

Niābat. The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy governor. Nīlgai. An antelope, Boselaphus tragocamelus (i, p. 235).

Nīm. A tree, Melia Azadirachta, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

Nirganti. The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

Nizām. A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

Nizāmat. A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Non-occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv,p. 295; for Punjab see xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, Pterocarpus indicus.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. See article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, Butea frondosa, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pan. The betel vine, Piper Betle.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal see vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

Pardesi. Foreign.

Pargana. Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.

Pārha. The hog-deer, Cervus porcinus (i, p. 237).

Pashm. The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

Paso. A waistcloth.

Pat. A stretch of firm, hard clay.

Pātel. A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

Pāthsāla. A village school for Hindus.

Pātidār. A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

Patni. The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

Patsan, pātsan. A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cánnabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.

Pattīdārī. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Patwāri. A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

Pegya. A kind of pulse, Phaseolus lunatus.

Peshkār. A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsīldār.

Peshkash. A tribute, or offering to a superior.

Petha. A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

Phārha. See Pārha.

Phulkāri. An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

Pice, paisa. A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

Picottah. A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

Pinda. A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

Pipal. A sacred tree, Ficus religiosa. (See especially ix, p. 43.)

Pīr. A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

Pishānam. Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

Pleader. A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Pode or podu. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvari (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

Poligār. A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

Pongyi. A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postīn. A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.

Prānt. An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.

Prayāg. The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.

Presidency. A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).

Protected. Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).

Province. One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).

Pūjā. Worship, Hindu.

Pundit. See Pandit.

Purāna. Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).

Purohit(a). A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).

Pwe. An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).

Pyingado. A timber tree in Burma, Xylia dolabriformis.

Pyinma. A timber tree in Burma, Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae.

Qāzī. See Kāzī.

Rabi. The harvest reaped in the spring.

Rāgi. A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.

Rahar. A pulse, Cajanus indicus, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.

Rājā. A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.

Rameli. An oilseed, Guizotia abyssinica.

Rānā. A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.

Rānī. The wife or widow of a Rājā.

Rão. A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.

Rauza. (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.

Ravine deer. An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, Gazella bennetti.

Reddi. A village headman, Southern India; syn. pâtel.

Regar. Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

Regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).

Reh. Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).

Reserved. Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).

Rohu. A kind of fish, Labeo rohita.

Rūsa. A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, Andropogon schoenanthus.

Ryotwāri. The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207; xvi, p. 318).

Sabai. A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.

Sadābart. (1) Daily distribution of alms or food; (2) an endowment for providing such.

Sadr. Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

Sagun. Teak, Tectona grandis.

Sāil. Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal; syn. sāli.

Sajje. Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, Pennisetum typhoideum; syn. bājra.

Sajjī. An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).

Sakhwā. See Sāl.

Sāl. A useful timber tree in Northern India, Shorea robusta.

Salai. A timber tree, Boswellia thurifera.

Sāli. Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.

Salīm Shāhi. A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.

Sālutri. A veterinary assistant.

Sāmān. See Sānwān.

Samasthān. A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).

Sāmbar. A deer, Cervus unicolor (i, p. 236); syn. jarau.

San. Bombay hemp, Crotalaria juncea.

Sanad. A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).

Sandhyā. Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.

Sane. Rich black soil, Burma.

Sangam. The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.

Sānwān. A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.

Sarāi. A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.

Sāras. A species of crane, Grus antigone (i, p. 259).

Sardeshmukhi. A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).

Sarf-i-khās. Privy purse.

Sarguja. An oilseed, Guizotia abyssinica.

Sārī. A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).

Sarkār. (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

Sarson. Rape or mustard, Brassica campestris.

Sati. Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Saundad. A valuable tree, Terminalia tomentosa.

Sāva. See Sānwān.

Sāve. See Sānwān.

Sawbwa. A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma. Sayar. A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of

revenue.

Semal or cotton-tree. A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.

Serow, sarau. A goat antelope, Nemorhaedus bubalinus (i, p. 234).

Settlement. (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191–192).

Shahna. A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.

Shānbhog. A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.

Shāstras. The religious law-books of the Hindus.

Shatranji. A chequered cotton rug.

Shaw. A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, Sterculia sp.

Shikakai. A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, Acacia concinna.

Shīsham or sissū. A valuable timber tree, Dalbergia Sissoo.

Shola. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).

Shrotriem. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.

Sikhara. The spire of a Hindu temple.

Silladar. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).

Simul. See Semal.

Singhāra. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, Trapa bispinosa.

Siris. A large tree, Albizzia odoratissima.

Sisi. A kind of partridge in Northern India, Ammoperdix bonhami (i, p. 258).

Sissū. See Shīsham.

Sītalpātī. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, Phrynium dichotomum.

Smārta. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.

Sola. A water-plant with a valuable pith, Aeschynomene aspera.

Sowār. A mounted soldier or constable.

Spring level. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.

Srāddha. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.

Station. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitaria.

Sthamba. A pillar.

Stūpa or tope. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

Sübah. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.

Sūbahdār. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).

Subdivision. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).

Sundri. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, Heritiera littoralis.

Sup. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.

Superintendent. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

Surki, surkhi. Brick dust or broken brick.

Sūsī. Striped cloth for trousers.

Suyurghāl. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.

Syce, sais. A groom.

The hot-season crop. Tābi.

Tābūt. See Tāzia.

Tahsīl. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. tāluka, Bombay; tāluk, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

Tahsīldār. The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. māmlatdār, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or myo-ok, Burma; mukhtiārkār, Sind; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

Tahsīli. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl. Takāvi. Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. tagai, Bombay.

A kind of mustard, Sesamum indicum.

Talaiyāri. A village watchman, Madras.

Talātī. A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. patwāri.

Talāv or talao. A lake or tank.

Tāli. (1) A valuable timber tree, Dalbergia Sissoo; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

Talipot. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, Corypha sp.

Taluk, taluka. The estate of a talukdar in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)

Tāluk, tāluka. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. tahsīl.

Talukdar. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

Tālukdār. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).

Tank. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an

excavation holding water.

Tānka. A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).

Tarai. A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.

Tāri. The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.

Tarvar. A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, Cassia auriculata.

Tasar. Wild silkworms, Antheraea paphia; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

Taungya. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katīl, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvari (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix. pp. 169, 170).

Taze. Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.

Tāzia. Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.

Teak. A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.

Telegraphic transfers. See Council bills.

Tendu. A tree producing hard timber, Diospyros tomentosa.

Teri. Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).

Thagi. Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

Thākur. (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.

Thakurāt. A petty chiefship, Central India.

Thamin. The brow-antlered deer, Burma, Cervus eldi (i, p. 236). Thana. A police station, and hence the circle attached

to it.

Thanatpet. The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).

Thar. A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234). Thathameda. A rough income or house tax levied in Upper

Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

Thitsī. An oleo-resin, obtained from Melanorrhoea usitata, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).

Thugyi. A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).

Tika. (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

Tikhur. Arrowroot, Curcuma angustifolia.

Til. An oilseed, Sesamum indicum; also known as gingelly in Madras.

Tindal, tandel. A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

Tinsā. A valuable timber tree, Ougenia dalbergioides.

Tiurā. A pulse, Lathyrus sativus.

Tivas, tiwas. A timber tree, Ougenia dalbergioides, or D. ougeinensis.

Tol. A Sanskrit school.

Tola. A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

Torana. An architectural gateway.

Town. In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).

Township. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.

Tsine. Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, Bos sondaicus (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.

Tuar. A pulse, Cajanus indicus, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.

Tun. A valuable timber tree, Cedrela Toona.

Tur or tuver. A pulse, Cajanus indicus, Bombay; syn. arhar.

Udid. A pulse, Phaseolus Mungo; syn. urd.

Unclassed. Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).

Union. See Village Union.

Unit. A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).

Urad, urd. A pulse, Phaseolus Mungo; syn. mash.

Uriāl. A wild sheep in North-Western India, Ovis vignei (i, p. 233).

Usar. Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

Vahivātdār. Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsīldār.

Vaid or baidya, Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

Vakil. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.

Vari. A small millet, Panicum miliaceum, Bombay; syn. chena.

Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.

Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).

Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

Vimāna. A temple, Southern India.

Viss. A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.
Wālar or wālra. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.

Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.

Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.

Yoma. A hill range, Burma.

Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaildār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

Zamindar. A landholder. See also next article.

Zamīndāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).

Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

Zila. A District.

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Anūpshahr, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, v. 387-388.

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Arasibidi (or 'The Queen's Route', ruined village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, v. 400.

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Avalapalle Drug, peak in North Arcot District, Madras, v. 403.

Avalokita, Buddha's Bodhi-Satwa or son, xix. 43.

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Avantī, Apabhramsa formerly spoken in Ujjain, the parent of modern Rājāsthānī, i. 362.

Avanti, old name of Ujjain in Central India, vi. 152, xvii. 101.

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Avati, village in Bangalore District, My-

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Avitabile, General, governor of Peshāwar under Ranjīt Singh, xx. 116, 125; head-quarters at Wazīrābad, xxiv. 378.

Avlingva, math at Shirhatti, Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxii. 292.

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Azād Khān, rebelled against Tīmūr Shāh, xix. 319.

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Bābā-Budan-giri, peak in Bābā Budan mountains, Mysore, xiv. 262.

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Bābarkhāna, ruins in Rāwalpindi District, identified with site of Taxila, xxii. 201. Bābars, division of the Jāts in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.

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Bachan Pāl, traditional founder of Gujrāt, xii. 373.

Bachgotīs, clans of Rājputs in Partābgarh, xx. 17; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.

Bachha Rājā, traditional founder of remains of town near Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.

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Bada Talao ('great lake'), artificial lake at Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 136. Badaga, dialect of Kanarese, i. 381; spoken in the Nīlgiris, xix. 92.

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Badni Sar, peak in Safed Koh range, Kurram Agency, xvi. 47-48.

Badnor, town in Rājputāna, vi. 178-179. Badnūr, head-quarters of Betūl District, Central Provinces, vi. 179.

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Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. Bomjur.

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Bān Rājā, giant, Devīkot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276. Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii.

Bana, author of the Harshacharita (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the Kādambarī, ii. 241.

Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, lingam placed on Barabar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.

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Banamās, name of Brāhmans in Kashmīr, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.

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Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.

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Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346. Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346. Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambanis in Mysore, xviii. 200.

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Banbīr, ruler of Mewar, xxiv. 89. Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. See Bankurā.

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Bandā, tahsīl in Saugor District, Central

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Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.

Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvari District, Madras, vi. 357.

Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

Bandar (= 'harbour'), tāluk in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-538.

Bandarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.

Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.

Bandaullah Khan, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.

Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.

Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.

Bandhalgotīs, Rājput clan in Sultānpur

District, xxiii. 133.

Bandhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. See Bandalike. Bandhogarh, old fort in Rewah State,

vi. 358-359.

Bāndia Beli, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Band-i-Baian, branch of Koh-i-Baba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.

Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.

Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-ვნი.

Banduk. See Bandia Beli.

Baned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.

Banera, chief town of estate in Raiputāna, vi. 360.

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Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.

Banga, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194-195.

Banga, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.

Bangabāsī College, Calcutta, ix. 283. Banga-bhāshā ō Sāhitya, history of Bengali literature, by Dīnēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.

Banga-darsān, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433. Bangāhal, canton in Kāngra District,

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Bangalore, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365-366; famine, 366; administration, 366.

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Banganga, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.

Bāngangā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.

Pāngangā, hill stream in United Provinces. vi. 378.

Bangaon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.

Bangaon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.

Bangar, breed of cattle in Hardoi District. xiii. 47.

Bangarmau, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.

Bāngarū, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissar, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.

Bangash, Afghān tribe, in Hangu tahsīl, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.

Bangavādi, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.

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Brass, manufactured at Ganjām, xii.

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xiv. 170.

Bangulzai, division of the Brāhuis, ix. 15; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii.

Bāni, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dadupanthi sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.

Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād Dis-

trict, Sind, xiii. 315.

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Bānkā Ishrī Singh, Dīwān, holder of Bānkā-Pahārī estate, vi. 381.

Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.

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Bankāpur, ancient town in Dhārwār

District, Bombay, vi. 381-382.

Bānkībāzār, village in District of Twentyfour Parganas, Bengal, settlement of the Ostend Company in the first half of the eighteenth century, vi. 382.

Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838-94), Bengali novelist and magazine editor, ii. 433.

Bankipore, subdivision in Patna District,

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Bankipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382-383.

Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi.

Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Law-

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Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii.

Banmauk, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, vi. 391. Bānnagar, Devīkot in Dinājpur legendary

citadel of, xi. 275.

Banne Singh, chief of Rajgarh, xxi. 69. Bannerman, Major, force sent to Tinnevelly under (c. 1799), xxiii. 365.

Banni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268.

Banni Singh, Mahārao Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824-57), v. 258; built dam at Alwar (1844), v. 269; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.

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Bannu, or Edwardesābād, town and cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402; manufactures, iii. 190, 213. Bannüchis, Pathan tribe in Bannu District,

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Bansdih, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, vi. 405.

Bānsgaon, tahsīl in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.

Bansgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.

Bansgawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.

Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.

Bānsī, tahsīl in Bastī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.

Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi.

Bānsror, estate in Rājputāna. See Bhainsrorgarh.

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Bāntva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413, xv. 169.

Bāntva, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413.

Bantva-Manavadar. See Manavadar. Bānu, Akra, in Bannu, traditionally held by, as apanage, v. 190.

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Banur, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vi. 414.

Banyan trees, cultivated or grown in Baroda, vii. 25; Belgaum, vii. 157; Broach, ix. 19; Buldana, ix. 60; Burdwan, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Cutch, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Gaya, xii. 196; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi prānt, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Khandparā, Orissa, xv. 241; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu. Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Panch Mahāls, xix. 381; Purī, xx. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sind, xxii. 393; Surat, xxiii. 152; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur State, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367.

Baoli, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjaygarh, Central Provinces, xi.

Baonī, sanad State in Central India, vi.

414-415. Baoris. *See* Baurias.

Bāpā Rāwal, house of Udaipur founded by, ii. 312, vii. 90; temple built at Eklingjī, xxiv. 104; Chitor fort taken (734), x. 299.

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Bāpatla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.

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Bārā or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, i. 387, 393, 400; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35.

Bārā, river in North-West Frontier Province, utilized for a canal, also giving its name to a fort, vi. 416-417.

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Barā Khambha, building at Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.

Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.

Bārā Mahal, palace at Bhopāl, viii. 144.

Bāra palace, at Karwī, Coimbatore, xv. 67.

Bārā Sādāt, Shiah organization of Saiyids in Karnāl, xv. 51.

Bara Talao. See Jet Sagar.

Bara Topi, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.

Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294. Bārabakund, temple at Sītākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.

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Bārabāti Kilā, fort in Cuttack, Orissa, xi. 98.

Baradā Kantā, rule in Jessore, xiv. 93. Bārādaris (palaces), in Hyderābād, xiii. 310; Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 219-220; Korā, Fatehpur, xv. 398; Lahore, xvi. 111; Lucknow, xvi. 195; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379; Patiāla, xx. 51; Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xxii. 201; Shekhūpura, Gujrānwāla, xxii. 270.

Bāraduāri, or Baradarwāzī, of Rāmkel, 'golden mosque' at Gaur, Mālda, vii. 222, xii. 190.

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Barāgaon, town in United Provinces. See Chit Fīrozpur.

Barāgara salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.

Bāragharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. See Nawābganj.

Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.

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Barākar, village in Burdwan District, Bengal, vi. 426; coal and iron works, iii. 133, 146, iv. 317-318, vii. 265.

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Bāramahāl, historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras, vi. 427.

Bārāmati, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.

Barāmbā, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 427-428.

Bāramūla, town in Kashmīr, vi. 428.

Bāran, town with railway junction, in Rājputāna, vi. 428.

Baran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.

Baran, Shaikh, mosque at Jafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.

Bārān Lak, pass in Pab Mountains, Baluchistān, xix. 296. Baranagar, town in District of Twentyfour Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.

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Bāidoli, town in Surat District, Bombay,

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Bargā Bhīma, goddess. See Kālī.

Bargarh, tahsil in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.

Bargarh, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.

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Barhut, ancient site in Central India. See Bharhut.

Bāri, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.

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Bāri Doāb, tract in the Punjab, vii. 16-17. Bāri Doāb Canal, Punjab, iii. 331, 333, 335, vii. 17-18.

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Basant Rai, Alīgarh said to have been founded by (1644), v. 208.

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Bausi, village with ruins, in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vii. 135-136.

Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. See Malanggarh.

Bāvda, petty chiefship fendatory to Kolhapūr State, Bombay, vii. 136.

Bāvisi Thāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.

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Bhalgamda, petty State in Kathiawar, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167. Bhālki, town in Bidar District, Hyderābād,

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Provinces, viii. 44. Bhālusna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha,

Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14. Bhambore, ruined city in Karāchi District,

Sind, viii. 44. Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii.

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Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.

Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57-59.

Bhāmpta, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.

Bhāna, Bhīl, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, viii. 72.

Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, XX. 125.

Bhandak, village with ancient remains, in Chanda District, Central Provinces,

Bhandara, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, iii. 147.

Bhandara, tahsil in Central Provinces, viii. 71.

Bhandara, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71. Bhandāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.

Bhandaris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304-5, 329; Kolāba, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249-250; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxiii. 294.

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Bhander, town in Central India, viii. 72. Bhandhiās, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.

Bhands, minstrels in Kashmir, xv. 104-105.

Bhaneshwar. See Baneshwar.

Bhang, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

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Bhangi confederacy of Sikhs, Kasur, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Mul-

tān (1771-9), xviii. 27.

Bhangis, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.

Bhanji, founder of house of Virpur,

Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.

Bhanpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii.

Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwā, ix. 336, xvii.

Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.

Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Harī Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii, 250.

Bhao Singh, of Bundi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.

Bhaos, tribe in Kashmīr, xv. 101. Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.

Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the Bidyā Sundar, ii. 427.

Bharat Pal, adopted by Narsingh Pal, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.

Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.

Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. See Lachū Shāh.

Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii.

Bharata, author of the Nātya-sāstra, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.

Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.

Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.

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Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chang Bhakar State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.

Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.

Bharauli, pargana in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.

Bhāravi, author of the Kirātārjunīya (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.

Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.

Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.

Bhārgav Brāhmans, in Broach city, ix. 29. Bhargavapuri. See Hiremugalur.

Bharhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106–108; stūpa, ii. 106–108, 160.

Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.

Bharpur Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.

Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāe Barelī, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultanpur, xxiii. 131.

Bharsand, town in United Provinces.

See Bhalsand.

Orchhā, xix. 248.

Bharthana, tahsīl in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.

Bhartī Chand, son of Chhatarsal, Jaso and Bandhora jagirs assigned to, xiv. 69. Bhartī Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchha town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at

Bhartī Chand II, rule in Orchha (1775-6), xix. 244.

Bhartpur, State in Rajputana. See Bha-Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and gramma-

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pur, x. 333. Bharuch, District in Bombay. See Broach. Bhārudpura, thakurāt in Central India,

viii. 89, 147. Bharukachha, town in Bombay.

Bharūtia, former name of Sardārshahr tahsīl, Bīkaner State, xxii. 104.

Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.

Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.

Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89. Bhasawar Khan, Bhasawar supposed to have been founded by, and named after,

Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741). xxi. 51.

took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51. Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857),

xviii. 378.

Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.

Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.

Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of,

Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.

Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.

Bhātbarsī Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.

Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.

Bhatghora. See Baghelkhand.

Bhathan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.

Bhātiāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.

Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.

Bhatinda, tahsil in Punjab. See Govindgarh.

Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.

Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91. Bhatkheri, thakurāt in Central India, viii.

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Bhātkulī, village in Amraotī District, Berār, viii. 91.

Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna.

See Hanumāngarh.

Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.

Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.

Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venīsam-hāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.

Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.

Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38–39; in Bhattiāna, viii. 91–92; Bīkaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhattiān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112–113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.

Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.

Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.

Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist stūpa, viii. 92; inscriptions from stūpa, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.

Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. See Rāmchandra Sāvant.

Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.

Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.

Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96;

wood-carving, iii. 230.

Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98. Bhausinghjī, founded town of Bhaunagar

(1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.

Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.

Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra District, viii. 104. Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tribu-

tary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.

Bhavāni, tāluk in Coimbatore District,

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Madras, viii. 97–98.
Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District,
Madras, viii. 98.

Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. See Bhaunagar.

Bhavnagar - Gondal - Junagad - Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.

Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99. Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56. Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. See Bahāwalpur.

Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.

Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.

Bhawāni, town in Punjab. See Bhiwāni. Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.

Bhawāni Kālu, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by,

vii. 104. Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab,

xvii. 155. Bhawānī Shāh, rule in Tehrī State (1850-72). xxiii. 270.

(1859-72), xxiii. 270. Bhawānī Singh, rule in Datiā State (1857), xi. 196. Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278. Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā

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Bhawani Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhalawar State (1899), xiv. 117. Bhawani temple, at Thana Bhawan, Mu-

zaffarnagar, xxiii. 304. Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.

Bhawanigarh, tahsīl in Patiala State, Punjab, viii. 99.

Bhawanīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii.

Ehawanishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222.

Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99

Bheels, tribe in Western India. See Bhīls. Bhelsa, town in Central India. See Bhīlsa. Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. See Bhalsand.

Bhera, tahsil in Shahpur District, Punjab, viii. 99–100.

Bhera, town in Shahpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.

Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.

Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.

Bhikan Khan, king of Jaunpur. See Muhammad Shāh.

Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.

Bhīkhi, tahsīl in Patiāla State, Punjab,

viii. 100-101. Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.

Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.

Bhīl dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwanī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351–352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Banswara, vi. 409; Dungarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.

Bhilalas, mixed Bhil and Rajput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. See also Bhīls.

Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33. Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.

Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bom-

bay, viii. 104.

Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; tra-ditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballala II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi.

Bhilodia Chhatrasinghii, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi.

Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewa Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290. Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. See Bahlolpur.

Bhīls, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhīmkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda tāluka, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dangs, xi. 145; Dhar, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khandesh, xi. 297; in Düngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderābād, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasīrābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri prānt, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Parkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. See also Bhīlālas.

Bhīlsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-

Bhīlsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. See also

Sänchī. Bhīlwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107. Bhīm, chaorī or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.

Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad

Ghorī, ii. 353, 354. Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmud Khiljī, xii. 122.

Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.

Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to,

xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325. Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepal, xix. 34; rule of Rajendra Bikram Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.

Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.

Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.

Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (ob. 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii.

122, xxi. 34. Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.

Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.

Bhīm Śingh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793–1803), xiv. 186.

Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.

Bhīm Singhjī, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.

Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.

Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.

Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107–108. Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.

Bhīma I, king of Gujarāt (A.D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.

kot (1023), xi. 78. Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.

Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.

Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in jāgīr to (1805), xiii. 337.

Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.

Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.

Bhimavaram, tāluk in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.

Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.

Bhimbar, torrent in Gujrāt District, Punjab, viii. 109

Bhīmkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 100.

Bhimnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83. Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.

Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.

Bhimrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi,

Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.

Bhimsenā, river in Assam. See Surmā. Bhīmthadi, tāluka in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109–110.

Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.

Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110. Bhīndar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-

Bhindar, town in Kājputāna, viti. 110-

Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.

Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111. Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains

in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.

Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.

Bhīr, tāluk in Hyderābād State, viii.

Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.

Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77. Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.

Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.

Bhitaria Tal, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.

Bhitrī, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.

Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.

Bhiwandi, tāluka in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.

Bhiwandi, town in Thana District, Bombay, viii. 119.

Bhiwani, tahsil in Hissar District, Punjab, viii. 119.

Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.Bhoga Nandīsvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.

Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.

Bhognīpur, tahsīl in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.

Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Palāmau, xix. 339. Bhoika. petty State in Kāthiāwār. Bom-

Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.

Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.

Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by, xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.

Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii.

Bhoja, Chamar leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.

Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx.

Bhoja, Paramāra king (c. A. D. 1010-50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010-53), xi.

293; Mālwā, xvii. 103. Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.

Bhojākherī, thakurāt in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.

Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.

Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.

Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii.

Bhojpuri, dialect of the Bihari language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Balliā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.

Bhokar, State in Central Provinces. See Chang Bhakar.

Bhokardan, tāluk in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.

Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.

Bholā Nāth Bose Hospital, at Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87. Bholath, tahsil in Kapurthala State,

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Brahmapuri, tahsil in Central Provinces.

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Braj Mandal, or country of Krishna, sacred territory round Muttra, Kaman, Bharatpur, one of the twelve holy

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Bramhapurī, tahsīl in Chānda District,

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Deer, sāmbar or jarau (Cervus unicolor), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betul, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champaran, x. 138; Chanda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dungarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwal, xii. 165; Gaya, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur,

xiii. 14; Horsleykonda, xiii. 178; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Jaipur, xiii. 384; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karauli, xv. 26; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolāba, xv. 356; Koreā, xv. 400; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Mergui, xvii. 295; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nander, xviii. 350; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 30; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pālkonda Hills, xix. 367; Pannā, xix. 399; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Poona, xx. 166; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, xxi. 280; Rewā Kantha, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 327; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sandūr, xxii. 43; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sangor, xxii. 137; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shimoga, xxii. 281; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Tonk, xxiii. 408; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Deer, spotted, or chīlal (Cervus axis), i. 236-237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraotī, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 140; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hyder-

ābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Patiāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Singhbhum, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Deer, swamp, or bārasingha (Cervus duvauceli), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deesa, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xi. 209; meteorology, i. 154.

Deglür, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deglūr, town in Nander District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deh Kundi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Dehgām, town in Kadi prānt, Baroda, xi. 209.

Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.

Dehli. See Delhi.

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Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dun District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.

Dehrī, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.

Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.

Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Delamotte, General, Manohar taken (1845), xvii. 200; sent against rebels at Panhāla, xix. 396.

Delath, petty State feudatory to Bashahr, Punjab, xi. 222-223.

Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.

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Della Valle, visit to Gersoppa villa (1623), xii. 212.

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Delta Mission. See Plymouth Brethren under Protestant Missions.

Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.

Demb Hanz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.

Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B. C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.

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Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82. Deobālpur, ancient town in Punjab. See Dīpālpur.

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Deodrug, tāluk in Raichūr District,

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Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.

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Deogarh, old capital of Partabgarh State, Rājputāna. See Deolia.

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Deogarh Fort (2), in Jhansi District, United Provinces, xi. 245-246.

Deogarh Peak, hill in Koreā State, Central Provinces, xi. 245.

Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. See Bāriya.

Deoghur Kailway, iii. 415. Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.

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Deolāli, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.

Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwara, Rājputāna, xi. 246-247.

Deoli, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.

Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354

Deolia, old capital of State of Partabgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.

Deolia-Partabgarh, old name for Partabgarh State, xx. 9. Deonāth Singh, Rājā of Raigarh State

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Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer,

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Derajāt, level plain between Indus and Sulaiman range, xi. 269-271; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199.

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Derdi Jānbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.

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Derol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bomhay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.

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Desī Marāthī dialect, i. 374.

Desing, Rājā of Gingee, death of, in fight, and founding of town of Ranipet in honour of widow who committed satī, xii. 244, xxi. 234.

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Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.

Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), x. 164.

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Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.

Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii,

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Devojī, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1. Devonian fossils of Chitral, i. 67.

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Dhāmpur, tahsīl in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 283-284. Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United

Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144. Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi.

Dhamtarī, tahsīl in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.

Dhamtari, town in Raipur District, Cen-

tral Provinces, xi. 285. Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.

Dhanaula, town in Nabha State, Punjab, xi. 285.

Dhandhuka, tāluka in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.

Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.

Dhanga, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle

of Lamghan (988), ix. 338.

Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangabad, vi. 144; Bangana-palle, vi. 374; Basim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bīdar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā

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Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.

Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.

Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.

Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 n.

Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.

Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhārwār fort (1403), xi. 316.

Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.

Dhāra Tīrth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.

Dharāla, leading class of Kolīs, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.

Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmīr, xv. 100-101.

Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.

Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiāla, xx.

Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.

Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.

Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.

Dhārāpuram, tāluk in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.

Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.

Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. See Osmanābād.

Dhāri (1), head-quarters of tāluka of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.

Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.

Dhārīwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.

Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. See Torsā.

Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23. Dharm Singh, thākur of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.

Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.

Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.

Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232-323.

Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327. Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.

Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.

Dharma-nibandhas, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.

Dharmapuri, tāluk in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.

Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.

Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.

Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376. Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.

Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241. Dharmavaram, tāluk in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.

Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.

Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300. Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District,

Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore D. Punjab, xi. 300-301.

Dharmsāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301–302. *Dharmsālas. See* Rest-houses.

Dharnaoda, thakurāt in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417. Dharni Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.

Dhārwār Agency, the. See Savanūr State.

Dhārwār, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.

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Dhārwār, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.

Dhārwār geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.

Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317. Dhātupātha, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.

Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26. Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.

Dhaurahrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318. Dhāwal, Rājā. See Dholan Deo.

Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.

Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.

Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. See also Mahārs.

Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.

Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319. Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa,

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Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.

Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. See Shāhderi, Dhers. See Dheds.

Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.

Dhilwan, tahsīl in Kapurthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.

Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400. Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245. Dhind - deva Wāgh, freebooter.

Dhundia.

Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292. Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.

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Dhodan, tahsil in the Punjab. Bhawānigarh.

Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.

Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.

Dhokal Singh, rule in Panna (1785-98), xix. 401.

Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.

Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of

Dholpur town, xi. 331-332. Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169. Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-

Dholka, tāluka in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.

Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.

Dholpur, State in Rajputana, xi. 322-331; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.

Dholpur, capital of State in Rajputana, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brassand copper-work, iii. 241.

Dhond, head-quarters of petha of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.

Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440. Dhondiyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.

Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119. Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.

Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.

Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.

Dhors, unclean caste in Dharwar, xi. 308. Dhotījodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.

Dhotis or dhotars, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xiii. 262–263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxii. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Terdal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.

Dhotria, thakurāt in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.

Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333-334, xv. 167.

Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.

Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.

Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi.

Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistan, xvii.

Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.

Dhubri, subdivision in Goalpara District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-336.

Dhubri, head-quarters of Goalpara District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-

337. Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.

Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhar, Central India, xi. 293.

Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253. Dhulātia, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99. Dhūlia, tāluka in West Khāndesh Dis-

trict, Bombay, xi. 337. Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh

District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337–339.

Dhulian, mart in Murshidabad District, Bengal, xi. 339.

Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.

Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. See Dhamnar.

Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341. Dhundari language. See Jaipuri.

Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.

Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.

Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385. Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx.

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Dhundi Rāj temple. See Ganesh, Temple of.

Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.

Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.

Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.

Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhangā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98. Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā

range, xxii. 132.

Dhurrumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. See Calcutta.

Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.

Dhurwai, petty sanad State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.

Dhyan Singh, Rājā of Jammu, Eminābād given in jūgūr to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 04.

Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi.

Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.

Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340. Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi.

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Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras. See Udayamperūr.

Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341. Dībālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. See Dīpālpur.

Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341. Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415. Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam,

xi. 341-342.
Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal

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Didda, queen of Kashmīr (950–1003),

Didda, queen of Kashmīr (950-1003), xv. 92.

Dīdwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xi. 343.

Dīg, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343-344.

Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414; in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.

Digāru, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378. Digbijai Jugal Kishor Dās, chief of

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Digboi, oil-field in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 344-345.

Dighton, Mr., appointed first Collector of Nellore, xix. 20, 24.

Dighton, Mr., revenue manager in Nalgonda District (1840), xviii. 343. Dīgnagar, village in Burdwān District,

Dīgnagar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xi. 345. Digras, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār,

Digras, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xi. 345.

Digru, river of Assam, xi. 345. Dihāng, river of Assam, xi. 345. Dihing, Burhi, river of Assam, xi. 345-

346. Dihing, Noa, river of Assam, xi. 346.

Dikho, river of Assam, xi. 346.
Dikshit, Bilherī family, landowners in Chhatarpur State, x. 199.

Dīkshitars, Brāhman sect, managers of temple of Siva, Chidambaram, x. 219-220.

Dilāl Rājā, pirate in Sandwīp, xxii. 49. Dilāwar Khān, Ghorī, governor of Mālwā (c. 1389–1405), ii. 379, 381, xvii. 103; assumed independence (1401), ii. 185; in Dhār, xi. 294; erected Lāt Masjid at Dhār, xi. 295; mosque at Māndogarh, ii. 187, xvii. 173; granted Antrī to Sheo Singh Chandrāwat, xxi. 191.

Dilāwar Khān, Mughal general, Athni sacked (1679), vi. 124; Golconda State invaded (1685-7), ii. 390; Jai Singh assisted by (1665), xx. 397; mosque and tomb at Khed, xv. 266.

Dilāwar Khān, Mughal governor of Sīra (1724-56), xxiii. 16.

Dilāwar Khān, chief of Maimāna, submission to Abdur Rahmān Khān (1883-4), xvii. 32.

Dilazāks, in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115. Diler Khān, Nawāb, Shāhābād founded by (1677), and buildings, xxii. 196-197. Diler Khān, Mughal general. See Dilāwar Khān.

Diler Khān, slain and buried at Maudahā (1730), xvii. 232.

Diler Khān, territories granted to, by the Durrānis, but driven out of lands by Sikh chiefs, xvi. 27.

Dilkushā palace, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.

Dilli. See Delhi. Dilniji, fort in Sind, xxii. 403. Dilsukh Rai, part of Colonel James Gardner's property held by, xv. 70.

Dilwāra, estate and head-quarters thereof in Rājputāna. See Delwāra.

Dimāpur, village in Sibsāgar District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 346-347

Dimā-sā, language of the Bodo group, i. 393; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252.

Dimasas or hill Kāchāris, inhabitants of Assam, vi. 44.

Dīn Panāh, tomb of, at Daira Dīn Panāk,

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Dinājpur, subdivision in Dinājpur District,

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Dīna-krishna Dās, Oriyā works of, ii. 424, 432.

Dīnānagar, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 355.

Dinapore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355.

Dinapore, town and cantonment in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355-356.

Dindigul, subdivision in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.

Dindigul, tāluk in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.

Dindigul, town in Madura District, Madras, with industries of cigar-making and silk-weaving, xi. 356-357; tobacco, ii. 52; silk manufacture, iii. 211.

Dindori, tāluka in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 357-358.

Dindorī, tahsīl in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, xi. 358.

Dīnēs Chaudra Sen, history of Bengali literature by, ii. 434.

Dinga, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xi. 358.

Dīnhāta, head-quarters of subdivision of Cooch Behär State, Bengal, xi. 358.

Dinkar Rao, Sir, minister of Gwalior, xii. 425, 432, 436; educational efforts, xxi. 288.

Dinsha, Edalji, Dufferin Hospital built at Karāchi by (1901), xv. 19.

Diodar (with Bhabar), petty State in Bombay. See Palanpur Agency. Diodorus, foundation of Palibothra attri-

buted to Herakles by, xx. 66.

Dipājī, revolt of Satāri Rānīs in Goa headed by (1852), xii. 257.

Dīpālpur, tahsīl in Montgomery District, Punjab, xi. 358-359.

Dīpālpur, historical village in Montgomery District, Punjab, xi. 359-360. Dipāvali, festival, held in Madras, xvi.

266; Mysore, xviii. 209.

Diple Lakes, Goālpāra, xii. 269. Diplo, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, Bombay, xi. 360.

Dīr, territory under a Khān included in Dīr, Swāt, and Chitrāl Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 360-361.

Dīr, Swāt, and Chitrāl, Political Agency in North-West Frontier Province, xi. 361. Dīrgh, ancient name of Dīg, xi. 344. Dīsa, cantonment in Bombay. See Deesa.

Disai, river in Eastern Bengal and Assam. See Bhogdai.

Disāng, river of Assam, xi. 361-362. Diseases and epidemics, i. 524; comparison of European and Native troops and prisoners as regards disease statistics, i. 532-533. See also special names. Disoi, river of Assam. See Bhogdai.

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Diu, island forming portion of Portuguese possessions in Western India, xi. 362-364; attack by Portuguese (1531), ii. 377; Egyptians defeated by Portuguese (1509), ii. 377, 448; obtained by Portuguese (1535), ii. 449; defence against Turks and Egyptians (1538), ii. 449-450.

Divākar Gosavi, basalt temple built at Parli Fort by, xx. 5.

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Diwāngiri, outpost on Bhutān frontier in Eastern Bengal and Assam. See Dewāngiri.

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Gauda-vaha, historical poem in Prākrit, by Bappairão (c. 750), ii. 268.

Gauhar Aman, ruler of Yāsīn and Mastūj, invasion of Gilgit by (1854), x. 301; son of Tair Shah killed by, xii. 239.

Gauhar Khān, outbreak in Jhalawān under (1893-5), xiv. 110.

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Gauhāti, town in Kāmrūp District, Assam, former capital, with considerable trade, xii. 184-186.

Gaulis, pastoral caste, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Thālner, Khandesh, in possession of (1128), xxiii. 287.

Gaunā Lake. See Gohnā.

Gaundis, craftsmen, in Belgaum, vii. 149. Gaundlas, toddy-drawers, in Atraf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247; Warangal, xxiv. 360. Gaung Gyi, leader of disturbances in

Tharrawaddy (1855), xxiii. 318.

Gaur (Bos gaurus). See Bison. Gaur, ruined city in Malda District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 186-191; former Hindu and Muhammadan capital, ii. 188; mosques, ii. 189, 191-192, 192-193; Dākhil or Salāmī gateway, ii. 190; minār, ii. 190-191; gateway, ii.

Gaur Rahmān of Yāsīn, part of Kashmīr under, xv. 96.

Gaurā, town in Gorakhpur District. United Provinces, xii. 191.

Gauramma, daughter of Rājā of Coorg, life in England, xi. 16-17.

Gaurang, tributary of the Saralbhanga river, Assam, xxii. 84.

Gauras, Oriyā caste, in Balasore, vi. 239; Cuttack, xi. 89; Purī, xx. 402.

Gauri. See Durga.

Gaurī Shankar, talukdār of Maurāwān, loyalty during Mutiny, xvii. 234.

Gaurihar, petty State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, ix. 77, xii. 191-192.

Gaurinath Singh, rule in Assam, vi. 31-32; driven from Rangpur at end of eighteenth century, xiv. 202; in Sibsagar, xxii. 347.

Gauripur, estate in Goalpara District,

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Gaurisāgar, tank in Assam, vi. 36. Gaurjarī, Apabhramsa parent of Gujarātī language, i. 362.

Gauro Chandra Deo, rule in Rairākhol,

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Gaurs, Brāhman sub-caste, in Hissār, xiii.

149; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Gaurs, Oriyā tribe, in Angul, v. 377; Baud, vii. 134; Daspallā, xi. 194; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Keonjhar, xv. 202; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Nayāgarh, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States,

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till 1809, xxii. 272.

Gaursamudram, village in Indur District, Hyderābād, with tombs, xiii. 352.

Gaurwars, Rājput clan, in Gurgaon, xii.

Gautam Rājās of Argal, Korā held by, xv. 398.

Gautam Rājputs, rule in Azamgarh, vi. 155.

Gautama. See Buddha.

Gautama, the Rishi, sanctity of Godavari said to have been revealed to, by Rāma, xii. 299; hermitage at Seringapatam, xxii. 179; caves at Seven Pagodas, xxii.

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Gautameshwar Mahādeo, temple at Prakāsha, Khāndesh, xx. 216.

Gautampurā, town in Indore State, Central India, xii. 192.

Gavaras, cultivators, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.

Gavridād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 192, xv. 166.

Gawdawpalin, pagoda at Pagan, Burma,

Gāwīlgarh, fort in Amraotī District, Berar, stormed by General Wellesley (1803), vii. 367, xii. 193-194.

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Gayā, subdivision in Gayā District, Ben-

gal, xii. 208.

Gayā, town in Gayā District, Bengal, sacred to Buddhists and Hindus, xii. 208-210; image of Buddha near, ii. 25-26; stone-carving, iii. 242.

Gaya Prasad, Chaube, Taraon under

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Gazelle, Chinkara, or 'ravine deer' (Gazella bennetti), i. 235; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Agra, v. 74; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Amritsar, v. 320; Attock, vi. 132; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bannu, vi. 393; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Bellary, vii. 160; Berār, vii. 364; Betul, viii. 8; Bolan Pass, viii. 264; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Delhi, xi. 224; Ellichpur, xii. 12; Etāwah, xii. 38; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gayā, xii. 196; Gujrāt, xii. 364; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hissār, xiii. 144; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Jaisalmer, xiv. 1; Jhālawār, xiv. 114; Jhang, xiv. 125; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kachhi, xiv. 249; Kaira, xiv. 277; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khairpur, xv. 211; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Kishangarh, xv. 311; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145; Ludhiāna, xvi. 200; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Miānwāli, xvii. 318; Mīrzapur, xvii. 368; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Montgomery, xvii. 409; Multān, xviii. 23; Muttra, xviii. 63; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 76; Nimar, xix. 107; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Partabgarh State, xx. 9; Patiāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Sibi, xxii. 337; Sind, xxii. 393; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.

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Gaznis, Marri clan, in Marri-Bugti Country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.

Geb Sāgar, lake at Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 385.

Gedi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 210, xv. 168.

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Geldria fort, built by Dutch at Pulicat (1609), xx. 242.

Gell, General, Rāghujī Bhāngrya caught at Pandharpur by (1847), xix. 391. Gell, Bishop, girls' school at Madras,

xvi. 344.

Gelukpa, celibate sect of Buddhist monks, in Spiti, xxiii. 94.

Gemarsinghjī, rule in Rājpīpla, xxi. 80. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, founded by Dr. Duff (1830), vii. 329.

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Geonkhālī, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, with lighthouse, xii. 210.

George Town, name of Black Town, Madras City, officially changed to (1906), xvi. 365 n.

Georgegarh, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 210.

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Ghafūr Khān (06. 1825), rule in Jaorā, xiv. 63, 66; Tulsī Bai murdered by (1817), xvii. 270; Tāl town assigned to (1818), xxiii. 207.

Ghaggar, river of Northern India, xii. 212-213.

Ghaggar Canals, in Punjab, xii. 213-214. Ghāgrā river. See Gogra.

Ghaibnath, Siva temple at Sultanganj, xxiii. 130.

Ghairat Khān, invasion of Tīrāh (seventeenth century), xxiii. 389.

Ghalchah languages, of the Eranian family, spoken in the Pāmirs, i. 355-395.

Ghamand Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, appointed governor of Jullundur Doāb, xiv. 384.

Ghanasyām Singh Deo, Rājā of Porāhāt, tendered allegiance to British Government (1818), xx. 187.

Ghanaur, tahsil in Patiāla State, Punjab, xii. 214.

Ghānchis, dealers in oils, milk, and ghī, in Baroda, vii. 56; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304; Jhālod, Pānch Māhals, xiv. 122; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177-178; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Surat, xxiii.

Ghangrā, god of the Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 325.

Ghanshām Dās, Chaube, tranquillity of Hāthras maintained by, during Mutiny, xiii. 72.

Ghantai temple, Khajrāho, xv. 218-219. Ghār, canal in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvi. 141.

Ghārāpuri, island in Bombay Harbour. See Elephanta.

Gharbāri sect, subdivision of the Dādūpanthi sect, peculiar to Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Gharīb Dās, Khīchī Chauhān of Rāghugarh, Sironj granted to, xxiii. 38-39. Gharīb Nawāz, Rājā of Manipur (1714).

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Ghāsidās, promoter of Satnāmi sect among the Chamārs (1820-30), i. 428. Ghāsis, caste in Surgujā, xxiii. 172.

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Ghātāl, subdivision in Midnapore District, Bengal, xii. 214.

Ghātāl, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xii. 214.

Ghatamenin, peak in United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Ghātampur, tahsīl in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xii. 214-215.

Ghateshwar, temple at Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 40.

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Ghāts, Eastern, mountain range along the east coast of India, xii. 216-217;

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Kalāt-i-Ghilzai, fort in Kandahār province, Afghānistān, held by a sepoy garrison in first Afghan War (1842), xiv. 306.

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Kālī Sind, tributary of the Chambal river. xiv. 313.

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Kalīān Singh, founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.

Kaliāna (or Chal-Kalyāna), town in Jīnd State, Punjab, xiv. 307.

Kaliandroog, town in Madras. See Kalyandrug.

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Kālimpong, village in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 308-309. Kalīm-ullah, Bahmani king (1525-6), ii.

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Kallikota and Atagada, permanently settled estates in Ganjām District, Madras, xiv. 314-315.

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Kankar, or nodular limestone, iii. 150. Kānkariā, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108. Kānker, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xiv. 402–403.

Kankira, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134. Kānkrej, collection of petty States under Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xiv. 403.

Kānkreji or Wadiāl cattle, iii. 80. Kānkroli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.

Kanksiāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 404, xv. 167.

Kannad, tāluka in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 404.

Kannadiyans, Kanarese caste of shepherds and cattle-breeders, Chingleput, x. 257. Kannanur, village adjoining Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3.

Kannara, Rāshtrakūta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.

Kanniyambal, virgin goddess, temple to, Comorin, Travancore, x. 376. Kānor, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.

Kanora, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 405, xxi. 201.

Kanpār Ishwaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 405, xv. 167.

Kānpur, village in Narsinghpur State, Orissa, xiv. 405.

Kans, uncle of Krishna, xvi. 427.

Kāns, Hindu Rājā of Bengal (1407), ii. 372, vii. 216.

Kāns, noxious grass or weed, in British Bundelkhand, ix. 73; Garauthā, Jhānsi, xii. 160; Jālaun, xiv. 18, 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 141; Kālpī, Jālaun, xiv. 317; Lalitpur, xvi. 133; Moth, Jhānsi, xvii. 4; Saugor, xxii. 141; Shīmoga, Mysore, xxii. 281, 282.

Kansāras, brass and copper dealers, in Baroda, vii. 56.

Kānta Arasu, founder of Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Kanta Řái, Srī, Rājā of Jessore (1764), xiv. 93. Kantaji temple, at Kāntanagar, Dinājpur,

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bāgal, xviii. 20. Kāntanagar, village in Dinājpur District,

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Kanthaya tank, Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 310. Kanthi, subdivision and village in Bengal. See Contai.

Kanthīrava, Rājā of Mysore (1637), xviii. 178; temple built at Devarāyadurga by, xi. 274; attempt on Seringapatam repulsed by, xviii. 177.

Kantigale, another name of Zingkaling Hkamti, Shan State, in Upper Chindwin District, Burma, xiv. 405.

Kantigyi, collection of Shan States in Upper Burma. See Hkamti Long. Kantilo, village in Khandparā State,

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Kanua, battle (1527), ii. 394. Kanzam La, or pass, Spiti, xxiii. 86.

Kanzam La, or pass, Spiti, xxiii. 86. Kaonrās, caste in Narsinghpur, xviii. 388. Kaorās, caste in Twenty-four Parganas,

xxiv. 73. Kapa, king, Gandikota fort built by, xii. 127.

Kapadvanj, tāluka in Kaira District, Bombay, xiv. 405-406.

Kapadvanj, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xiv. 406. Kapāl Manī's tīrath, Kalait, Punjab, xiv.

Kapālikas, Saiva sect, i. 421.

Kapila, founder of Sankhya system of philosophy, ii. 256; residence at Hardwar, xiii. 51-52.

Kapila Muni, sage, sons of Sagar consumed by curse of, xii. 135.

Kapilavastu, city where Buddha was born and ancient capital of the Sākyas, xiv. 406-407.

Kapileswar Deva, usurped throne of Orissa (1434), vii. 211, xix. 250.

Kapili, river of Assam, xiv. 407–408. Kapilmuni, village in Khulna District, Bengal, xiv. 408.

Kapini, river of Mysore. See Kabbani. Kapitha country. See Sankasya.

Kāpsi, estate in Kolhāpur State, Bombay,

xiv. 408.

Kapūr, Bābā, followers of, in Central India and Gwalior, ix. 354, xii. 427. Kapūr, Rānā, said to have founded Kapūr-

thala (eleventh century), xiv. 410, 416. Kapūr Singh, Jat, founder of Manauli (eighteenth century), xvii. 109.

Kapūra Singh, Chaudhri, Kot Kapūra founded by, xvi. 3; killed (1708), xvi. 3. Kapūrthala, State in Punjab, xiv. 408-416; physical aspects, 408; history, 409-410; population, 410-411; agriculture, 411; trade and communications, xiv. 412;

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Kapūrthala, tahsīl in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xiv. 416.

Kapūrthala, capital of State in Punjab, xiv. 416.

Kāpus, agricultural caste, in Anantapur, v. 341; North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Atraf-i-balda, vi. 127; Banganapalle State, vi. 374; Bellary, vii. 163; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Burma, ix. 141; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Ganjām, xii. 148; Godāvari, xii. 287; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339-340; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyder ābād, xxiii. 42; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.

Kara, historic town in Allahabad District, United Provinces, xiv. 416.

Karāchi, District in Sind, Bombay, xv. 1-11; physical aspects, 1-3; history,

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Karāchi, city and cantonment in Sind, Bombay, capital of Province and seaport, xv. 11-19; population, 11; description, 11-14; history, 14; commerce, 14-18; education, 18; medical, 18-19; bibliography, 19.

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Karād, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 19-20.

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gal, xv. 20. Karaia, village in Gwalior, Central India,

xv. 20. Kāraikkudi, town in Madura District, Madras, xv. 20.

Karaiyāns, fishers, in Tanjore, xxiii. 231. Karajgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār. See Karasgaon.

Karajgi, tāluka in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xv. 20-21.

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Karam Alī Khān, Mīr, Tālpur, silver gate given to tomb at Sehwān by, xxii. 163. Karam Singh Dulu, conquered Chiniot, xiv. 127.

Karāmite Khalīss (905), rule in Aden, v. 11. Karamnāsā, river of Northern India, xv.

Karamsad, village in Kaira District, Bombay, xv. 21.

Karamsots, sept of Rāthor Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Kārāmūngi, crown tāluk in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 21-22.

Karan, Rai, flight to Bāglān from Ulugh Khān (1298), vi. 191.

Karan Deo, rule over Baghel possessions, xxi. 281.

Karan Ghelo, rule in Pātan, Gujarāt, xx.

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Karan Singh I, chief of Mewar (twelfth century), xi. 380, xxiv. 88.

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Karan Singh, rule in Bīkaner (1631-69), viii. 205-206.

Karan Singh, rule in Ahmadnagar (1798-1835), v. 125, xiii. 326.

Karanchan, killed in battle with Rājā of Kulū, xvii. 153.

Karangarh, hill in Bhagalpur District, Bengal, xv. 22.

Karanja, peninsula, village, and petty division in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 22-23.

Kāranja, town in Akola District, Berār, xv. 23.

Karanjia, village in Mayurbhanj State, Orissa, xv. 23-24.

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Karanpurā, coal-field, iii. 134, xiii. 95. Karans, Oriyā writer caste, in Balasore, vi. 239; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Purī,

Karār Bīr, giant demon, shrine at Jaunpur, xiv. 82.

Karasgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xv. 24.

Karatoyā, old river in Eastern Bengal, xv. 24-25.

Karaudīa, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 25, xvii. 99.

Karauli, State in Rājputāna, xv. 25–34; physical aspects, 25–26; history, 26–28; population, 28; agriculture, 28–30; forests, 29–30; trade and communications, 30; famine, 30–31; administration, 31–34; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.

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Karbala, in Irādatnagar, Lucknow, xvi. 190; Machhlīshahr, Jaunpur, xvi. 225; Patna, xx. 70.

Karchanā, tahsīl in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 35.

Kardla, battle of (1795), vii. 370, xiii. 347.
Karen, language of the Sinitic group, i. 394, 401; spoken in Bassein, vii. 110; Bokpyin, viii. 263; Burma, ix. 138; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104; Ma-ubin, xvii. 226; Myaungmyo, xviii. 111; Pegu, xx. 88; Prome, xx. 223; Pyapon, xxi. 4; Salween, xxi. 417; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim, xxiii. 279; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Yamethin, xxiv. 404.

Karenni, group of States in Burma, xv. 35–36; geology, i. 74; trade with, iii. 313; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.

Karens, tribe in Burma, i. 389, iii. 125, ix. 140, xv. 36-38; Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110, 117; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Einme, xii. 1; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 105, 112; Hlegu,

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Karhādas, Brāhman sub-caste, in Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249.

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Karhal, town in Mainpuri District, United Provinces, xv. 39.

Kari Rāman, temple in the Periya Kalrāyans, Madras, xiv. 320.

Kariāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 39, 165.

Kariāpahār, peak in Seonī, Central Provinces, xxii. 165.

Karighatta, peak near Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179.
Kārikāl French Settlement on Coroman.

Kārikāl, French Settlement on Coromandel Coast, xv. 39-40.

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Karīm Bakhsh, in charge of Jullundur under Sikh rule, xiv. 224.

Karimalagopuram, peak in Nelliampathis,

Karīmganj, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xv. 40-41.

Karīmganj, town in Sylhet District, Assam, xv. 41.

Karīmganj, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 41.

Karīmnagar, District in Warangal Division, Hyderābād, xv. 41-42. See also Elgondal.

Karīmnagar, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 42.

Karīmnagar, town in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 42-43.

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Karkamb, town in Sholapur District, Bombay, xv. 44.

Kārli, or Karle, village with caves in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 44-47; cave inscription, ii. 47; caves, ii. 162, 163.

Karlugh Turks, expelled from Agror by Jalal Bābā (1703), v. 92; attacks on Multān and rule over, xviii. 26; in valley of Indus, xix. 151.

Karm Parkāsh, Rājā, founder of Nāhan (1621), xviii. 321.

Karm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr (1793), xxiii.

Karm Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1813—45), xx. 36-37; part of Keonthal sold to, xv. 203.

Karm Singh, Thākur, chief of Tharoch, xxiii. 316.

Karmad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 47, 168.

Karmāla, tāluka in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xv. 47.

Karmāla, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xv. 47.

Kārmālī (or Khottā, or Khottā Bangalā), dialect spoken in Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67.

Karma-mīmāmsā-sūtra, textbook of Mīmāmsā philosophy by Jaimini, ii. 255.

Karmatians, Muhammadan heretics, Multān taken by (980), xviii. 25, 35; revolt at Multān (1010), xx. 263.

Karmgarh, subdivision in Patiāla State, Punjab, xv. 48.

Kārn Śāh, grandson of Hir Sāh, in Chānda, x. 150; temple at Umrer supposed to have been built by, xxiv. 119.

Karna, hero in the Mahābhārata, Karnāl named after, xv. 58.

Karna, Chālukyan king, capital of, at Sangameshwar (seventh century), xxii. 50. Karna Deo Chedī (1040-70), temple at

Amarkantak said to have been built by, v. 274; conquered by Sallakshana, ix. 69. Karna Suvarna, ancient kingdom in Ben-

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Karnāl, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xv. 58-59, manufactures, iii. 219.

Karnāla, fort and hill in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 50.

Bombay, xv. 59. Karnāli, river of Nepāl and the United Provinces. See Kauriāla.

Karnāli, village in Baroda, xv. 59-60. Karnaphuli, river of Eastern Bengal, xv. 60. Karnaprayāg, sacred confluence of the Alaknandā and Pindar rivers, xv. 60. Karnātak, tract in Peninsular India. See Carnatic.

Karnavans, caste. See Koyas.

Karnāvati, Rānī, monuments erected at Nawādā by, xi. 212.

Karneshvara temple, Sangameshwar, Ratnāgiri, xxii. 50.

Karnots, Rājput sept in Jodhpur, xiv. 189. Karnūl, District and town in Madras. See Kurnool.

Kārol, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 60, 168.

Karond, State in Bengal. See Kālāhandī. Karonku caves, near Moulmein, Burma, v. 296.

Karor tahsīl. See Bareilly.

Karor, town in Punjab. See Kahror.

Karor Lāl Isa, town in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xv. 61.

Karpūra-manjarī, Sanskrit play, by Rājasekhara, ii. 267.

Karram Alī, rule in Sind, xxii. 399, 400. Karsiāng, town in Bengal. See Kurseong. Kartā Bābā, founder of Kartābhajā sect, birthplace near Chākdaha, Nadiā, x. 122.

Kartābhajās, Hindu sect in Bengal, vii. 235, xviii. 276.

Kārtalab Khān, Thān stormed by (1690), xxiii. 288.

Kartārpur, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xv. 61.

Kārtavirya IV, copperplate grant at Bhoj (1208), viii. 121.

Kartaya, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xx.

Kārtigai, festival, held at Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot, v. 428.

Kārtik Bāruni *mela*, fair held near Munshiganj, Dacca, xviii. 41.

Kārtik pūjā, festival, held at Sylhet, vi. 52; Tribenī, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.

Karts, dynasty at Herāt (1245-1389), xiii. 115; rule in Kandahār, xiv. 375.

Kārttikeya, god of war, son of goddess Durgā, ii. 233, xxiv. 25. Kārtyavīrgārjuna, supposed to have lived

at Maheshwar, Central India, xvii. 9. Karubas, shepherds. See Kurubas.

Karunguli, village with historic fort in Chingleput District, Madras, xv. 61-62. Karūr, tāluk in Coimbatore District,

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trict, Madras, xv. 62-63. Kārvan, village in Baroda, xv. 63.

Kārvetnagar, zamīndāri in North Arcot District, Madras, xv. 64.

Kārwār, tāluka in North Kanara District, Bombay, xv. 64-65.

Kārwār, town, seaport, and head-quarters of North Kanara District, Bombay, xv. 65-67; cold season, i. 114.

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Kasākūdi record of king Pallavamalla-Nandivarman, ii. 29.

Kāsalpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha. Bombay, xv. 68, xvii. 14.

Kāsaragod, tāluk in South Kanara District, Madras, xv. 68.

Kāsārghāt, pass in Thāna District, Bombay. See Thalghat.

Kāsārs, brass and copper workers, Berār, vii. 393.

Kasauli, hill station and cantonment in Ambāla District, Punjab, with Pasteur Institute, xv. 68-69.

Kasauli stage of Sirmūr geological series,

Kasbā, old name of Jessore town, Bengal, xv. 69.

Kasbā, village in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 69.

Kāsegaon, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 69. Kāsganj, tahsīl in Etah District, United

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Kāshī Rao Holkar, disputed succession to Indore State (1797), xiii. 336, 337; murdered by Malhar Rao (1807), xiii. 337; rule in Nīmbahera, xix. 119.

Kāshīpur, tahsīl in Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xv. 71.

Kāshīpur, town in Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xv. 71.

Kāshivishveshwar, temple of, at Baroda, vii. 83; Lakkundi, xvi. 130.

Kashkār, capital of Chitrāl State, North-West Frontier Province. See Chitral. Kashmīr and Jammu, State north of Punjab, xv. 71-147; physical aspects, 72-89; history, 90-98; population, 98-107; agriculture, 107-128; forests, 128-131; mines and minerals, 131; arts and manufactures, 132; commerce and trade, 132-134; communications, 134-135; famine, 135-136; administration, 136-137; legislation and justice, 137; finance, 137-138; land revenue, 138-139; miscellaneous revenue, 139; local and municipal, 139-140; public works, 140; army, 140-141; police and jails, 141; education, 141-142; medical, 142-143; bibliography, 143; tables: temperature, 144; rainfall, 144; population, 145; revenue, 146; expenditure, 147.

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Kashmor, tāluka in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xv. 148.

Kashtpur, former name of Multan, xviii.

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Kāsim Khān, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1613-8), vii. 217.

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Chunar, x. 334.

Kāsimābād, former name of Mubārakpur, xviii. 10.

Kāsimbāzār, decayed town in Murshidābād District, Bengal. See Cossimbazar.

Kāsīpur-Chitpur, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, See Cossipore-Chitpur.

Kāsī-rām Dās, author of Bengali version of the Mahābhārata, ii. 432-433.

Kasla Pagina Muvāda, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 148, xxi. 201.

Kassābs, butchers, in Delhi, xi. 227; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.

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Khāndesh, Hindu fair of, at Mahejī, xvii. 8. Khāndeshī, mixed dialect of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Khāndesh, xv. 231; Nimār, xix. 110.

Khandgiri, hill in Purī District, Orissa, xv. 239-240.

Khāndia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-

bay, xv. 168, 240.

Khandoba, Marāthā deity, temple of, at Baroda, vii. 83; at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99; fairs in honour of, at Jejuri, Poona, xiv. 89; legendary appearance to a milkmaid named Pālai, xix. 333; temple at Pāl, Sātāra, xix. 333.

Khāndola Khān, mosque and tomb, Gwalior, xii. 438.

Khandpara, tributary State of Orissa,

Bengal, xv. 241. Khandwā, tahsīl in Nimār District, Cen-

tral Provinces, xv. 241.

Khandwa, head-quarters of Nimar District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xv. 241-242.

Khāngāh Dogrān, tahsīl in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 242-243.

Khāngāh Dogrān, village in Guirānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 243.

Khängarh, town in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xv. 243.

Khangars, jungle tribe, in Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 140.

Khangavnda Desai, Shirhatti fort said to

have been built by, xxii. 292. Khaniadhana, sanad State in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 243-244

Khān-i-Jahān, founder of Muzaffarnagar (c. 1633), xviii. 93.

Khān-i-Khānān, captured Ankai-Tankai (1635), v. 385.

Khānja Alī. See Khān Jahān.

Khānji Khān. See Khān Jahān.

Khanna, town in Ludhiana District, Punjab, xv. 244-245.

Khānpur, tahsīl in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 245.

Khānpur, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 245.

Khānpur, name once given to Gujrānwāla, Punjab, xv. 245.

Khanspur, part of Ghora Dakka canton-ment, Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 245.

Khānts, division of Kolīs in Gujarāt, xv. 388.

Khānua, village in Rājputāna, xv. 245-246; battle (1527), vii. 19, xxi. 96. Khānzāda Hasan Khān, tomb, Tijāra,

Rājputāna, xxiii. 358.

Khānzādas, subdivision of the Mewātīs, xvii. 313; rule over Govindgarh, xii. 344; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Sohna, xxiii. 72.

Khāpa, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xv. 246.

Khāprākodia, cave at Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238.

Kharādis, toy-makers, in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95.

Khāraghoda, village in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with salt works on the Little Rann of Cutch, xv. 246.

Kharagpur, village in Monghyr District,

Bengal, xv. 246-247. Kharak, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. III.

Kharak Singh, Rājā of Lahore (1839), xx. 272; presented door to temple of Jawāla Mukhi, xiv. 86.

Kharakpur, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 247.

Kharakvāsla, reservoir in Bombay. See Lake Fife.

Khārān, tribal area in Kalāt State, Baluchistan, xv. 247-250.

Kharar, tahsīl in Ambāla District, Punjab, xv. 250.

Kharār, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 250-251. Kharāri, town in Sirohi State, Rājput-

āna. See Abu Road.

Khāravēla, king of Kalinga, record of, in Hāthigumphā cave, Orissa, ii. 14, 47, xv. 240; in epigraphy, ii. 50.

Kharda, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, scene of battle between the Marāthās and the Nizām (1795), xv.

Khardah, village in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xv. 251.

Khārēpātan copperplates, ii. 33.

Khargon, town in Indore State, Central India, xv. 251-252.

Khargu, Hindu chief of Katehr, murdered Saiyid Muhammad (1379), xxi. 305,

Khariā, river of Bengal, another name for the Jalangi, xv. 252.

Kharia, language of the Munda family, i. 383, 384, 399; spoken in Rānchī, xxi. 203; Sambalpur, xxii. 8.

Khāriān, tahsīl in Gujrāt District, Punjab, XV. 252.

Khariās, Oriyā tribe, in Bonai, ix. 3; Dalma, xi. 126; Gangpur, xii. 141; Rānchī, xxi. 203.

Khāris, subdivision of Güjars in Rāj-

putāna, xxi. 114. Kharrak Singh, rule in Kapūrthala (1870-7), xiv. 409.

Kharrals, tribe in Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Chenāb, x. 187; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Montgomery, xvii. 410, 412; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.

Kharrari, river in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.

Kharsāwān, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xv. 252-254. Khārsi, thakurāt in Bhopāl Agency,

Central India, viii. 125, xv. 254.

Kharsiang, subdivision and town in Darjeeling District, Bengal. See Kurseong. Khartarvasi, tūk on Shetrunja Hill,

Kāthiāwār, xix. 363-365. Kharwa mosque, Rander, Surat, xxiii.

Kharwars, jungle tribe, former rule in

Mirzāpur, xvii. 368, 370; Palāmau, xix. 339; rebellion (1832), xix. 338; in Surgujā, xxiii. 172.

Khas, dominant caste in Nepāl, probable origin, i. 318; in Nepāl, xix. 41; Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Khas, language of Eastern Himālayas, i. 368, 396; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35.

Khās Bāgh palace, Rāmpur, xxi. 189. Khāsgiwāla, minister in Gwalior State (1843), xii. 425. Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, District in Assam, xv. 254-265; physical aspects. 254-255; history, 255-257; population, 257-261; agriculture, 261-262; minerals, 262-263; trade and communications, 263; administration, 263-264; education, 264-265; medical, 265.

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Khāsis, tribe, in Assam, vi. 44; raids on the plains, xv. 255-256; in Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, xv. 256, 257; Shillong, xxii. 279; disturbances in Sylhet, xxiii.

Khaskheli, criminal tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.

Khaskura, language spoken in Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Khāspur, village in Cāchār District, Assam, xv. 265.

Khāt Deo, Hindu god, worship of, in Berār, vii. 380.

Khatāma cave, Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xiii. 182.

Khatao, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 265-266.

Khatauli, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xv. 266.

Khatīks, poulterers and gardeners, in Alīgarh, v. 212; Chhindwara, x. 210; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21.

Khātis, cultivators, in Bhopāl, viii. 133; Indore, xiii. 341; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.

Khātmāndū, capital of Nepāl. Kātmāndu.

Khatola, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Chhatarpur, x. 200.

Khattaks, Pathan tribe, in Kohat, xv. 345; Teri tahsīl, xxiii. 281-282. Khattan, petroleum springs, iii. 139.

Khattars, agricultural class, in Attock, vi. 134.

Khattrīs, trading caste in the Punjab, iv. 302; ethnology, i. 293.

Local notices: Ambala, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Bannu, vi. 396; Baroda, vii. 54; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kāngra, xiv. 389; Kashmīr, xv. 99, 100, 106; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multan, xviii.

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Khed, tāluka in Poona District, Bombay,

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Khed, town in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 266-267.

Khed, tāluka in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xv. 267.

Khed, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, xv. 267.

Kheda, District in Bombay. See Kaira. Khejri, village in Midnapore District, Bengal. See Kedgeree.

Khekra, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xv. 267.

Khelāt, State in Baluchistān. See Kalāt. Khem Karan, town in Lahore District,

Punjab, xv. 267-268.

Khem Karan, Jat leader, Churaman joined forces with, viii. 75; Sūraj Mal captured fort of Bharatpur from and killed him (1733), viii. 76.

Khem Savant I, Bhonsla, ruler of Savant-

vādi (1627-40), xxii. 151.

Khem Sāvant II, ruler of Sāvantvādi (1675-1709), xxii. 151-152; overran Vengurla and seized and plundered Dutch factory (1696), xxiv. 307.

Khem Savant III, the Great, ruler of Sāvantvādi (1755-1803), xxii. 152; made tributary to Portuguese by Marquis of Lourical, xii. 255; attacked Portuguese in Goa, xii. 256.

Khem Savant IV, ruler of Savantvadi (c. 1812-38), xxii. 152.

Khem Singh Bedi, Bābā Sir, exertions on behalf of female education in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 271.

Khemrāj Chaube, rule in Pannā (1777), xix. 401.

Khen dynasty, rule in Assam, vi. 25; Kāmarūpa, x. 381; Rangpur, xxi. 224. Khengar, rule over Cutch (1540), xi.

Kherādi Surmal, Bhīl teacher in Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17.

Kherāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 268.

Kherālu, tāluka in Kadi prānt, Baroda, xv. 268.

Kherālu, town in Baroda, xv. 268.

Kherāpati, temple to, at Manāsa, Central India, xvii. 109.

Kherāvāda, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 268, xvii. 14.

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medical, 275; cattle, iii. 79. Kherī, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xv. 275.

Kheri-Rājāpur, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 275, xvii.

Khermāta, goddess of the earth or the village, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27

Kherwara, British cantonment in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xv. 275-276.

Kherwārī, most important language of the Munda family, i. 383

Kherwāsa, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 276, xvii. 99

Khesāri or trisāri, chickling vetch (Lathyrus sativus), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245, 248; Cooch Behar, x. 384; Gayā, xii. 201; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Palāmau, xix. 340; Sāran, xxii. 88; Tippera, xxiii. 384.

Khetapai Nārāyan Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.

Khetla-kā-sthān, temple at Nādol, Rājputāna, xviii. 283.

Khetrānī, language spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287.

Khetrāns, inhabitants of Loralai, Balu-

chistān, xvi. 175. Khetri, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, with copper mines, xv. 276. Khetur, village in Rājshāhi District,

Eastern Bengal, xv. 277. Khewra, salt mines in Jhelum District, Punjab. See Mayo Mine.

Khiaoda, thakurāt in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 277.

Khiaoda Man, received grant of villages in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xxiv. 120.

Khīchī, clan of Chauhān Rājputs, built fort at Chhabra (fifteenth century), x. 196; chiefs in Garha, xii. 161; Khilchipur, xv. 278; rule in Rāghugarh, xxi. 34.

Khiching, village in Mayurbhanj State,

Orissa, xv. 277. Khijadia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 277.

Khijadia Dosāji, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 277. Khijadia Najani, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

Bombay, xv. 169, 277.

Khilchipur State, mediatized chiefship in Bhopal Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 277-279.

Khilchipur, capital of State in Central

India, xv. 279. Khiljī dynasty. See Khaljī.

Khipro, tāluka of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xv. 279.

Khirad Afroz, Urdū prose work by Hafiz-ud-din, ii. 429.

Khirasra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, 279.

Khirka Mubārak, Sunni mosque at Kandahār, xiv. 374.

Khirpai, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 279.

Khitri, Hindu caste, in Sind, viii. 307. Khizr Khān, son of Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, Chitor fort granted to (1303), x. 299.

Khizr Khān, Saiyid king of Delhi (1414-21), ii. 367, 369; march against Mahābat Khān (1415), ix. 35; jāgīrs granted to, by Timur, xiv. 74; acquired supreme power at Delhi (1414), xiv. 75; governor of Multan, xviii. 26; captured Delhi and founded Saiyid dynasty, xviii. 26; reinstated at Multan, xx. 267; plundered Nārnaul (1411), xviii. 380; Pākpattan scene of two victories of, over Delhi court (1401 and 1405), xix. 333; rule in the Punjab, xx. 267; failed to take Budaun, xxi. 305; besieged Idrīs Khān in Rohtak fort (1410), xxi. 321; conferred Sahāranpur on Saiyid Salīm (1414), xxi. 369; defeated Sārang Khān at Sirhind (1420), xxiii. 21.

Khizr Khwāja, Arab hero, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236. Khizrābād, name given to Chitor fort by Alā-ud-dīn Khiliī, x. 290.

Khodiār, goddess of the Kolīs, xv. 388. Khoh, ancient capital in Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302.

Khojak, historic pass across Khwāja Amrān, Baluchistān, xv. 279-280.

Khojankhera, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 280, xvii. 99.

Khojas, Muhammadan trading class, i. 438; in Bombay City, viii. 413; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Lahore, xvi. 99; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 29; Pasni, Baluchistān, xx. 22; Punjab, xx. 288.

Khokhars, agricultural tribe in Punjab, Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Dera Ismail! Khān, xi. 263; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 225-226; country round Lahore devastated by (1205), xvi. 106; Lahore taken by (1342,1394), xvi. 107; in Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 28; Punjab, xx. 288; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Thal, xxiii. 286.

Kholāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xv. 280.

Khond, or Kandh, language of the Andhra group of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Angul, Orissa, v. 377; Ganjām, xii. 147; Kālāhandī State, xiv. 293; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.

Khondmāls, subdivision of Angul District, Orissa, xv. 283-284.

Khonds, aboriginal tribe, i. 309; language, i. 381; human sacrifice among, i. 405.

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Khonoma, village in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 284.

Khorāsānis, cultivating class, in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 99.

Khosas, Baloch tribe, in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xxiv. 278, 279, 280; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; incursions into Cutch (1825), xxii. 400; in Sind, xxii. 407.

Khost, coal-field in Baluchistān, iii. 137, 138, 164, 165.

Khost Khoram, peak in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 48. Khot, building at Kātmāndu, Nepāl, scene of massacre (1846), xv. 188.

Khottā dialect. *See* Kārmālī. Khottā Bangalā dialect. *See* Kārmālī. Khowai, river of Assam, xv. 284.

Khowār, Pisacha language, i. 356; spoken in Chitrāl, x. 303.Khuda Bakhsh Khān Bahādur, Maulvi,

Khuda Bakhsh Khān Bahādur, Maulvi, founder of Oriental Library at Patna, xx. 69.

Khudābād, ruined town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xv. 284.

Khudādād, Shāhzāda, besieged Düngarpur (nineteenth century), xi. 385.

Khudādād Khān, Mīr, rule in Kalāt (1857-93), vi. 277, 279; abdicated (1893), vi. 280; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kachhi, xiv. 249; quarrels with Azād Khān, in Khārān, xv. 248; rebellion against, xvi. 146; expedition against the Marris (1859), xvii. 211; defeated Brāhuis near Mastung (1871), xxii. 99; settlement with Sir Robert Sandeman at Mastung (1876), xxii. 99.

Khudāganj, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xv. 284-285. Khudāwand Khān, Habshī, governor of Māhūr (fifteenth century), xxi. 304; Wūn under, xxiv. 390.

Khudāwand Khān, Turkish soldier in service of the Gujarāt kings, planned and built Surat city (1540), xxiii. 165.

Khudāwand Khan Mahdavī, built mosque at Fathkhelda (1581), xii. 86; built mosque at Rohankhed (1582), xxi. 304. Khudian, town in Lahore District, Punjab,

xv. 285.

Khudu Khel, expeditions against (1859 and 1898), xix. 158, 209.

Khugiānis, Afghān tribe in Jalālābād, xiv.

Khuldābād, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 285.

Khuldābād, village in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, with tomb of Aurangzeb,

xv. 285.

Khulnā, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xv. 285-293; physical aspects, 286-287; history, 287; population, 287-289; agriculture, 289-290; forests, 290; trade and communications, 290-291; famine, 291-292; administration, 292-293; education, 293; medical, 293. Khulnā, subdivision in Khulnā District,

Bengal, xv. 294. Khulnā, town in Khulnā District, Bengal, and capital of the Sundarbans, xv. 294;

pottery, iii. 244.

Khuman Singh, Raja of Charkhari, dispute respecting succession in Charkhārī State, x. 177; made Charkhārī capital of State (1765), x. 179; built fort at Maudahā, xvii. 232.

Khumāns of Kherdi, rule in Jasdan State, Kāthiāwār (seventeenth century), xiv.

Khiin, language of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394.

Khunarī ('bloody' wicket), in walls of Amraotī, v. 314.

Khūni-darwāza ('gate of blood'), gate of Chanderī fort, x. 163.

Khunti, subdivision in Ranchi District, Bengal, xv. 294-295.

Khunti, village in Ranchi District, Bengal, xv. 295.

Khurai, tahsīl in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xv. 295.

Khurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xv. 295.

Khurdā, subdivision in Purī District, Bengal, xv. 295-296.

Khurdā, village in Purī District, Bengal, residence of hereditary superintendent of temple of Jagannāth, xv. 296.

Khuriā, plateau in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xv. 296.

Khurja, tahsīl in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xv. 296-297.

Khurja, town in Bulandshahr District,

United Provinces, xv. 297; pottery, iii. 245.

Khurram, Prince. See Shah Jahan. Khurshed Jāh, Sir, rule in Paigāh Estates, Hyderābād (1881-93), xix.314, 315, 316. Khushāb, tahsīl in Shāhpur District, Pun-

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Khushāb, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xv. 298; meteorology, i. 149, 150. Khushāl Singh, Mursān Estate granted to (c. 1700), xviii. 43.

Khushbāgh, cemetery near Murshidābād,

xviii. 57-58. Khushhal Singh, Jullundur fell into hands

of (1766), xiv. 223.

Khusrū, Prince, Jahangīr's eldest son, tomb at Allahābād, v. 239-240; rebellion, xvi. 108, xx. 268; attempt to seize throne at Agra, xxiv. 152; flight through Karnāl (1606), xv. 50.

Khusrū, Shāh, Nāsir-ud-dīn, usurper of throne of Delhi (1320), ii. 368.

Khusrū Shāh, or Malik, made Lahore the seat of government (1153), xvi. 106; captured Lahore from Muhammad of Ghor (1181), xix. 151; surrendered Lahore to Shahāb-ud-dīn, xx. 264.

Khusrū Bāgh palace, Rāmpur, xxi. 189. Khutāhan, tahsīl in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xv. 298.

Khuzdār, principal place in Jhalawān,

Baluchistān, xv. 298–299. Khwābgāh ('sleeping-place'), building at Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 85; at Lahore,

xvi. 108. Khwāja Sharīf, merchant, built gate at Madhi (c. 1750), xvi. 231.

Khwāja-kī Masjid, building at Gaur, ii. 189, 192.

Khwārizmis, rule in Balkh, vi. 248; Herāt taken by, xiii. 115; rule over Kandahār, xiv. 375; in valley of Indus (1215-21), xix. 151; Tāj-ud-dīn driven from Central Asia, xx. 264.

Khwazozai, clan in Swāt, xxiii. 186. Khweymi language. See Khāmi.

Khyber, historic pass leading from Peshawar into Afghanistan, xv. 299-303.

Khyeng, language of the Southern Chin sub-group, i. 393, 401.

Khyrim, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, XV. 304.

Kiamāri, portion of the harbour of Karāchi, Sind, xv. 304.

Kiang. See Donkeys.

Kiānian Maliks, tombs found in Khārān, Baluchistān, attributed to, xv. 248.

Kichhaunchha, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xv. 304.

Kidderpore, quarter of Calcutta containing the docks, ix. 271, 272, 274. Kidderzai, section of Largha Shirānis,

expedition against (1890), xix. 210.

Kielhorn, Professor, Vikrama legend dispelled by, ii. 4, and n.

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Kila Dīdār Singh, town in Gujrānwāla

District, Punjab, xv. 304-305. Kila Saifulla, tahsīl in Zhob District,

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Kila-i-Fateh, ruined city in Afghanistan,

v. 45. Kīlakarai, seaport in Madura District, Madras, xv. 305.

Kila-kohna or Sher Shāh Masjid, Purāna-Kila, near Delhi, ii. 126, 129, 198.

Kilimanur, petty principality in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 305-306.

Kiling, river in Nowgong District, Assam. See Umiam.

Kīl-Muttugūr, tablet, ii. 51, 52.

Kilpauk, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Kimedi Rājā, Hindol formed into principality by members of family of, xiii. 135. Kinchinjunga, peak in Eastern Himālayas, Nepāl, xv. 306, xix. 26.

Kindat, subdivision and township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xv. 306.

Kindat, town in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xv. 306-307.

Kindersley, Mr., visit to the Nilgiris (1818), xix. 89.

King, Sir George, system for sale of quinine, iii. 222-223.

King, Dr., of the Geological Survey, discovery of coal in Hyderabad State (1872), xiii. 261.

King, Messrs. John & Co., Engineers and Founders, branch at Barākar, vi. 426; Howrah, Burdwān, ix. 97. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, at

Guindy, near Madras, xvi. 386.

King Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii.

Kingfishers (Halcyones), i. 248.

Kinloch, Captain, dispatched with small force to aid the Raja of Patan in Nepal (1768), xix. 33.

Kinloch, Lieutenant, murdered by the Jaimukhts (1879), xvi. 50.

Kinu, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xv. 307.

Kinwat, tāluk in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 307.

Kīragrāma, village in Almorā District, United Provinces. See Baijnath.

Kirākat, tahsīl in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xv. 307. Kirāntī, group of languages in the Himā-

layas, i. 386-387; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 42.

Kirāntis, tribe in Nepāl, xix. 41.

Kiraolī, tahsīl in Agra District, United Provinces, xv. 307–308.

Kirārs, agricultural caste, in Bhopāl, viii. 134; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Gwalior, xii. 428; Nāgpur, xviii. 310.

Kīrat Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23. Kīrat Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, x. 163, xvii.

Kīrat Singh, last Chandel Rājā, put to death by Islām Shāh (1545), ix. 70.

Kīrat Singh, Mahārāj Rānā, rule in Dholpur State (1806–36), xi. 324. Kirātārjunīya, the, Sanskrit poem by

Bhāravi (sixth century), ii. 240.

Kirātas, rule in Nepāl, xix. 30.

Kīrati Chand, ruler of Nainī Tāl (1488-1503), xviii. 324.

Kīratpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xv. 308.

Kiri Singh, Rājā of Shekhūpura (ob. 1906), xxii. 270.

Kiria, criminal tribe in Thar and Parkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.

Kirkee, town and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 308; scene of battle (1817), ii. 444, 495.

Kirkpatrick, Colonel, mission dispatched under, to Nepāl (1792), xix. 33-34. Kirli, petty State in the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 147, xv. 308.

Kirpa Rām, Dīwān, governor of Kashmīr under Ranjit Singh, Kunjah the residence of, xvi. 27.

Kīrthar Range, boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, xv. 308-309.

Kīrthar (geological) stage, i. 92, 93. Kirthi Pal, Chanhan Rao, took Jalor and made it his capital (end of twelfth century), xiv. 30.

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Kīrti Shāh, Rājā Sir, rule in Tehrī State (1894), xxiii. 270. Kirtti Stambh, ancient building at Chitor,

x. 299. Kirtti Varmma I, rule in Bundelkhand (1049-1100), ix. 69.

Kīrttibās Ojhā, author of Bengali recension of the Rāmāyana (sixteenth century), ii. 421.

Kīrtti-Nārāyana temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.

Kīrttivarmā I, Chalukya king (566-597), ii. 327; Magadha subdued by, xvi. 409.

Kīrttivarmā II, Chalukya king (746-760), ii. 329; charter on copper (757), ii. 27-28; record at Pattadakal, ii. 43. Kisāns, cultivating caste, in Bāmra State,

Bengal, vi. 344; Bareilly, vii. 6; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Rohilkhand, xxi. 308; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 264.

Kishan Bhat, founder of Mahanubhava

sect, xxi. 301.

Kishan Ram, murdered (1830), ix. 82. Kishan Singh, Kishangarh founded (1611), xv. 311, 317.

ishan Singh, Rājā of Bāghal (1875), vi. 184.

Kishangani, subdivision of Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 309.

Kishanganj, town in Purnea District, Ben-

gal, xv. 309-310.

Kishangarh, State in Rājputāna, xv. 310-317; physical aspects, 310-311; history, 311-312; population, 312-313; agriculture, 313-314; trade and communications, 314-315; famine, 315; administration, 315-317; education, 317; medical, 317; minerals, iii. 112; postal arrangements, iii. 424-425. Kishangarh, capital of Kishangarh State,

Rājputāna, xv. 317-318.

Kishen Cotton-Spinning Mill, Delhi, xi.

Kishen Prasād Bahādur, Mahārājā Sir, Peshkār, minister of Hyderābād State (1901), xiii. 243.

Kishkindha, legendary visit of Rāma to, xiii. 235.

Kishm, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. III.

Kishor Dās Karmakār, gun at Murshidābād cast by, xviii. 56.

Kishor Sāgar, lake in Kotah city, xv. 425. Kishor Singh I, chief of Kotah (1670-86), XV. 412.

Kishor Singh II, Mahārao, chief of Kotah (1819-28), xv. 414; battle at Mangrol (1821), xvii. 180.

Kishor Singh, rule in Panna (1798-1840), xix. 401.

Kishorganj, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318.

Kishorganj, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318-319.

Kishorī, Rānī, widow of Sūraj Mal, partially restored Jat fortunes (1776), viii. 76.

Kishtwarī, dialect of Kashmīrī, i. 371. Kisseraing Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293, 304.

Kistna, District in Madras, xv. 319-334; physical aspects, 319-321; history, 321-322; population, 323-325; agriculture, 325-328; trade and communications, 328-330; famine, 330; administration, 330-333; education, 333-334; medical, 334; Christians in, i. 443.

Kistna, river of Southern India, i. 45, iii. 361, xv. 334-336.

Kistna Canals, canal system of Kistna delta, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336-337.

Kistnagiri, hill composing part of Gingee fortress, South Arcot, xii. 243.

Kistvaens. See Antiquarian Remains. Kitchener, Lord, Commander-in-Chief (1902), army reforms, ii. 529-530, iv. 359-360.

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Kitolo, chief of the Little Kushans, founded kingdom of Gandhāra (425), i. 306; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; Punjab, хх. 2б2.

Kitthayi Island. See Kisseraing.

Kittūr, village and fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 337; outbreak in which British officers were killed (1824),

xv. 337; inscription, ii. 56. Kiunthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab. See Keonthal.

Kizilbāshis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istālif, xiii. 371.

Klangdong, upper reaches of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xv. 337. Klangklangs, tribe in Chin Hills, x. 273,

Klein, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242-243. Knight, Mr., Where Three Empires meet,

quoted on Ladakh, xvi. 89, 90.

Knives. See Cutlery.

Knox, Captain, Resident in Nepāl (1802-3), xix. 34.

Koch kingdom, established by Biswa Singh, vi. 25; in Assam, vi. 43; rule in Cooch Behar, x. 381-382; Gauhāti included in (sixteenth century), xii. 184; overran Rangpur, xxi. 224.

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Kochs, or Rājbansis, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 25, 28; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 24-25; Cooch Behār, x. 383; Dacca, xi. 107; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Darrang, xi. 185; Dinājpur, xi. 350; Gāro Hills, xii. 174; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Kishanganj, xv. 309; Mymensingh, xviii. 154; Nowgong, xix. 224; Purnea, xx. 416; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 164: Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.

Kod, tāluka in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xv. 337-338.

Kōdā, dialect of the Mundā language, i.

Kodachādri, mountain in Mysore, xv. 338, xviii. 296, xxii. 282.

Kodagas, tribe. See Coorg.

Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.

Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi.

Kodaikānal, tāluk in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338.

Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338-339; observatory, i. 106.

Kodangal, tāluk in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 339-340.

Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 340.

Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340. Kodaung, hilly tract in Mongmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.

Kodinār, town in Amreli prānt, Baroda,

xv. 340.

Kodon, a small millet (Paspalum scrobiculatum), iii.98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Balliā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35-36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwara, x. 209; Chhuikhadan, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369-370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335–336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nandgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmau, xix. 340; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seonī, xxii. 170; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181. Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras,

xvi. 242-243.

Kohan Dil Khan, from Persia, Safdar Jang Sadozai driven out of Kandahār by (1842), xiv. 376.

Kohāt, District in North-West Frontier Province, xv. 341-350; physical aspects,

341-342; history, 342-344; population, 344-345; agriculture, 345-347; trade and communications, 347-348; famine, 348; administration, 348-350; education, 350; medical, 350.

Kohāt, tahsīl in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 350-351.

Kohāt, town and cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 351-352; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199, 211.

Kohāt Pass Afrīdis, expedition against

(1850), xix. 208.

Kohāt Salt Quarries, North-West Frontier Province, i. 93, iii. 159, iv. 251, xv. 351. Koh-i-Bāba, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.

Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98.

Kohīmā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills Dis-

trict, Assam, xv. 352-353. Kohīmā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills Dis-

trict, Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353. Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.

Kohīr, former tāluk in Hyderābād State. See Bīdar *Tāluk*.

Kohīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 353.

Kohistān, hilly country in Karachi District, Sind, xv. 353-354.

Kohistan, hilly country in Kabul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.

Kohistānī, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397. Kohistānis, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.

Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.

Kohlīs, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153. Kohlu, tahsīl in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.

Kohlus, tribe on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360. Koil, town and tahsīl in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, usually called Aligarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209-211.

Koilābhūtis, dancers in Gondwāna, xii.

Koilkonda, former tāluk in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 354. Koilkuntla, tāluk in Kurnool District,

Madras, xv. 354. Koilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District,

Madras, xv. 354-355. Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189. Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157;

Ballia, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii.

395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190. Koitūr. See Gonds.

Kokai Mahal, building at Narod, Central India, xviii. 381.

Koknas, or Koknis, tribe, in Bansda, Bombay, vi. 404; the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 146.

Koktheinnayon pagoda, near Salin, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348.

Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Munda, Ho, and Oraon tribes of Bengal,

Kol, demon, slain by Balarama, v. 200, 217.

Kol language. See Mundā.

Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355-368; physical aspects, 355-357; history, 357-359; population, 359-361; agriculture, 361-363; forests, 363-364; trade and communications, 364-365; famine, 365-366; administration, 366-367; education, 367-368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.

Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State,

Madras, xv. 368.

Kolair, lake in Madras. See Colair. Kolāla, ancient name of Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.

Kolāmī, Gondī dialect, i. 379, 381-382; spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Wūn, xxiv. 392. Kolāms, aboriginal tribe, in Ajanta Hills,

v. 134; Berār, vii. 379; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392. Kolār, District in Mysore, xv. 368-376; physical aspects, 368-370; history, 370-371; population, 371-372; agriculture, 372-374; trade and communications, 374; famine, 374; administration, 374-375; education, 375-376; medical, 376; gold-field, iii. 141-142; coal-field, iii. 166.

Kolār, tāluk in Kolār District, Mysore,

xv. 376.

Kolār, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 378-379.

Kolār band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.

Kolār Gold Fields, city in Kolār District, Mysore, iii. 141-142, xv. 376-378.

Kolāramma temple, Kolār, Mysore, xv.

Kolārian languages. See Munda. Kolārians, ethnology, i. 298-299.

Kolattiri Rājā, Cannanore capital of, ix. 298.

Kolhān, Government estate in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xv. 379-380.

Kolhāpur, State in Bombay, xv. 380-386; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382-383; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384; trade and communications, 384-385; famine, 385; administration, 385-

386; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97

Kolhāpur, capital of Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xv. 386-387; crystal casket found, ii. 36-37.

Kolhāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār.

See Kholāpur.

Kolhāti, tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115. Kolīs, tribe in Western India; total number, i. 498; chiefly in Bombay Presidency, xv. 387-390; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Baoni, Central India, vi. 415; Bāriya, Bombay, vii. 20; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Bombay City, viii. 402, 412; Broach, ix. 21, 22; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Ghod, Poona, threatened by (1839), xii. 233; turbulence of, in Gujarāt, xii. 352; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii.378; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii.315; Idar, Bombay, xiii. 326; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Kolāba, xv. 360; Konkan and Deccan, xv. 389; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, held by, xx. 150; Poona, xx. 168, 169, 170; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sind, viii. 307, xxii. 407; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 309, 310; Tungār, Thāna, xxiv. 62; Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 318.

Kolīs, Himālayan tribe, in Chamba, x. 131; Mandi, xvii. 155; Simla, xxii. 379. Kolkai, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, former capital and seaport,

xv. 387. Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.

Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.

Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. 9. Kollas, blacksmiths, in Coorg, xi. 28. Kollegāl, tāluk in Coimbatore District,

Madras, xv. 391. Kollegal, town in Coimbatore District,

Madras, xv. 391.

Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219. Kols, caste, in Allahābād, v. 231; Andamans, v. 361; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Hos joined (1831-2), xxiii. 5; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Mirzāpur, xvii. 364, 370; Nimār, Central India, xix. 118; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284.

Koltās, cultivating caste, murdered by

Khonds in Kālāhandī, Bengal, xv. 282-283; in Sambalpur, xxii. 9.

Kolvān, former name of Shāhāpur, Thāna, xxii. 199.

Komans, shepherd caste. See Idaiyans. Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170-171.

Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gubbi, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntur, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.

Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugūr, Hyder-ābād, xvi. 164.

Komulmair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. See Kumbhalgarh.

Kon ravines, neolithic implements found in, ii. 91.

Konārak, ruined temple in Purī District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391–392, xx. 402. Konbaung Min. See Tharrawaddy, Prince. Konch. See Kunch.

Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv.

Kondalwādi, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.

Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.

Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392-393; caves, ii. 162. Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in

Kistna District, Madras, xv. 303. Kondavīd, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393.

Kondkā, State in Central Provinces. Chhuikhādān.

Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.

Kongālvas, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9-10. Kongnoli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 393–394.

Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398. Kongudēsarājākkal, the, Tamil chronicle,

ii. 6-7. Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii. 80-81.

Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandvād, defeated at Bhoj by Yesājī Sindhia (1773), viii. 121.

Köning, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.

Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south

of the Damangangā river, xv. 394-395; physical aspects, i. 39; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 130, 142, 148; zoology, i. 272; language, i. 374; growth of population, i. 463.

Konkani, dialect of Marāthī, i. 374; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Goa, xii. 258-259; North Kanara, xiv. 344; South Kanara, xiv. 359-360; Konkan, xv. 394; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261: Sāvantvādi State, xxii. 153.

Konkani temple at Mattancheri, Cochin, xvii. 222.

Konkanis, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28.

Konnur, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395-396; inscription, ii. 9-10.

Kooshtea, town in Nadia District, Bengal. See Kushtia.

Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396-397. Kopargaon, *tāluka* of Ahmadnagar Dis-

trict, Bombay, xv. 397. Kopilās, peak in Orissa Tributary States,

xix. 253. Kopili, river of Assam. See Kapili.

Koppa, tāluk in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397-398.

Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichur District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.

Korā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.

Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. See Kurābar.

Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.

Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.

Koramas, tribe. See Korachas.

Korampur, ancient name of Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.

Korangi, village in Godāvari District, Madras. See Coringa.

Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398-399.

Koraput, subdivision and tahsīl in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399

Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.

Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.

Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.

Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistan, Kalat, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48. Koratla, town in Karīmnagar District,

Hyderābād, xv. 399.

Koravas, tribe. See Korachas.

Korbā, coal-field in Central Provinces, x.

Korea, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399-402.

Koregaon, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 402.

Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402. Koregaon lake, in Sholapur District,

Bombay, xxii. 300, 301.

Korh, tahsīl in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, xv. 402-403.

Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dun, xi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.

Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berar, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.

Korkūs, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403-405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betul, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwara, x. 208; Ellichpur, Berär, xii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132.

Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339. Korwai, chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Cen-

tral India, viii. 125, xv. 405-406. Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palamau, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.

Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattīsgarh, xv. 406-407.

Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inam and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii.

Kosas, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264. Kosgi, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 407.

Koshārab, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.

Koshtīs, weavers, in Berār, vii.393; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.

Kosi, river of Nepāl and North Bengal, xv. 407-408.

Kosī, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408-409.

Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.

Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, XV. 409-410.

Kot Kapūra, town in Farīdkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.

Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.

Kot Pūtli, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4. Kota, language of the Dravidian family,

spoken in the Nīlgiris, i. 379, 381. Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nīlgiris, Madras, xv. 410.

Kotah, State in Rājputāna, xv. 410-424; physical aspects, 410-412; history, 412-415; population, 415-417; agriculture, 417-418; trade and communications, 418-419; famine, 420; administration, 420-423; education, 423-424; medical,

Other references: Contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.

Kotah, capital of State in Rājputāna, xv. 424-425; arts and manufactures, iii.

186, 193, 202, 211, 244. Kotah-Jhālawār Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xv. 426.

Kotālpur, ancient name for Dharmkot, Ferozepore, xi. 300.

Kota-Māleri, geological series, i. 84. Kotappakonda shrine, near Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373.

Kotāria, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. See Kothāria. Kotas, artisans and musicians, in the Nīl-

giris, xix. 92. Kotāyam, tāluk and town in Malabar

District, Madras. See Kottayam. Kotchändpur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 1.

Kotda, or Sangani, petty State in Kathiawār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 1.

Kotda Nāyāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 1.

Kotda Pitha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 1.

Kotdwara, town in Garhwal District, United Provinces, xvi. 1-2.

Kotebetta, mountain in Coorg, xvi. 2. Koteshwar, festival, held at Kadod, Broach, xiv. 261.

Koteshwar Mahādeo, temple on Arasur Hills, Bombay, v. 400.

Kotgarh, pargana and sub-tahsīl in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 2.

Kotgarh, sub-tahsīl in Simla District, Punjab. See Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh.

Kothāria, town and estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 2.

Kothāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 2.

Kothi, petty sanad State in Baghelkhand

Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xvi.

Kothi, capital of State in Central India, xvi. 3.

Kothī palace, Rewāh, Central India, xxi. 280.

Kothideh, bhūmiāt in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvi. 3.

Koti, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xvi. 3. Kōtibrahmānda-sundarī, the, Oriyā poem by Upēndra Bhanja, ii. 432.

Kotila, tomb of Mubārak Shāh, ii. 183. Kotīputta-Kassapagotta, Buddhist missionary, ii. 36, 44, 54

Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh, sub-tahsīl in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 3.

Kotla, State in Punjab. See Māler Kotla. Kotra, British cantonment in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.

Kotra Basappa, gurū. See Basappa Lingaswāmi.

Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 4-5.

Kotri, subdivision and tāluka in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.

Kotri, town and railway junction in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.

Kottapatam, town in Guntur District, Madras, xvi. 5-6.

Kottapatti pass, Salem, xxi. 396. Kottār, suburb of Nāgercoil, Travancore State. Madras. xvi. 4.

State, Madras, xvi. 4. Kottayam, *tāluk* in Malabar District,

Madras, xvi. 6.
Kottayam, town in Travancore State,
Madras, xvi. 6-7.

Kottiyas, caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv.

Kottūru, town in Bellary District, Madras, with Lingāyat temple, xvi. 7-8; inscription, ii. 52.

Kotwālī Darwāza, gatewayat Gaur, ii. 192. Kotwar, hill in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xiv. 67, xvi. 8.

Kovilam, village in Chingleput District, Madras. See Covelong.

Kovilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras. See Koilpatti.

Koweit, in Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.

Koya, Koyī, or Kuī, dialect of the Dravidian family, i. 381; spoken in Godāvari District, xii. 287; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261. Koyākhai, branch of the Kātjurī river,

Orissa, xvi. 432.

Koyās, or Koyis, aboriginal tribe, in Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Godāvari District, xii. 287; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Mahbūbābād, Hyderābād, xvii. 1; Pāloncha, Warangal, xix. 374; Polavaram, Godāvari, xx. 159; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360. See also Khonds. Koyas, aristocratic caste in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87.

Koyis, tribe. See Koyās.

Kozhak, pass in Baluchistān. See Khojak. Kramins, tribe in Hindu Kush, xiii, 130.

Kratuka, ancient name for Gadag, xii.

Kremins, tribe in Gilgit, xii. 240.

Krick, M., French missionary, expedition to Rimā, Mishmi Hills (1851), murdered (1854), xvii. 378.

Krishna, District and river in Madras. See Kistna.

Krishna, incarnation of Vishnu, i. 423; cult and literature of, i. 424, ii. 421-425; as local god of flocks and herds,

424. Local notices: Rāsh-pūrnima festival in honour of, Alawakhāwa, Dinājpur, v. 205; shrine at Ambalapulai, Travancore, v. 288; Rukminī carried off from Amraotī before her marriage with Sisupāla, v. 314; hair of, offered at shrine of Ambā Bhawāni, v. 400; places mentioned in story of, identified with places in Assam, vi. 23; Naraka killed, vi. 24; wars with Bana Raja, the Asura king of Kamarupa, vi. 425; marriage with Rukminī, vii. 365; shrine at Beyt, Kāthiāwār, of his four wives and mother, viii. 18; supposed to have spent youth at Brindaban, Muttra, ix. 17; Sahajānand worshipped as, x. 196; temple at Dākor, Kaira, xi. 124; footprint in rock at Aswakrānta, xii. 184; supposed to have resided at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280; temple at Guruvāyūr, Malabar, xii. 414; Kāmārhāti, Twenty-four Parganas, xiv. 326; spent childhood at Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; temple at Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; image at Nāthdwāra, Kājputāna, xviii. 415; Muttra birthplace of, xviii. 72; visit to Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288; Bhat Kund traditional scene of death of, xxiii. 74; temple at Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 319.

Krishna I, Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (760-83), built Kailās temple at Ellora, vi. 142, xii. 22.

Krishna II, Rāshtrakūta king (877-915),

ii. 331. Krishna III, Rāshtrakūta king (940-71), ii. 332; grant, ii. 59; Kandahār, Hyderābād, fort possibly connected with, xviii.

Krishna II, Yādava king (1247-60), ii.

Krishna, Yādava prince, founder of Mysore family (1399), xviii. 177-178. Krishna Bai, temple at Mahābaleshwar,

Sātāra, xvi. 426; shrine at Maheshwar, Central India, completed (1833), xvii.10. Krishna Chandra, Rajendra Bahadur of Nadiā (1757), xviii. 274.

Krishna Chedi, rule in Kālinjar, vi. 186. Krishna Dēva, Vijayanagar Rāya (1509-30), ii. 346-347, xviii. 175, xxiv. 311; the Amuktamālyada by, ii. 437; weirs

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Krishna Kunwari, daughter of Rana of Udaipur, struggle between Jaipur and Todhpur chiefs for hand of (c. 1800),

xxiv. 92.

Krishna Misra, author of the Prabodhachandrodaya, a Sanskrit allegorical

play, ii. 249–250. Krishna Mūrti, Sir P. N., Dīwān of Mysore (1901-6), xviii. 186.

Krishna Rājā III, idol removed from Terakanāmbi to Mysore, xxiii. 281. Krishna Rājā, Dodda, of Mysore (1713-

31), xviii. 180.

Krishna Rājā Wodeyar, of Mysore (1811-31), xviii. 183-184.

Krishna Rājā Wodeyar, of Mysore (1881-94), xviii. 186.

Krishna Rām, rule in Jessore (1705-29),

Krishna Rao, Rao, supported high school at Saugor, xxii. 148.

Krishnabhatta, founder of Matangapatta

sect, xxi. 302. Krishnagar, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 8.

Krishnagar, head-quarters of Nadiā District, Bengal, noted for manufacture of clay figures, xvi. 8-9.

Krishnagiri, tāluk in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.

Krishnagiri, town and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.

Krishnājī, Pāvāgarh surprised by (1727),

Krishnājī, of Nāsik, made steps, &c., on Saptashring (1768-99), xxii. 80-81.

Krishnājī Rao I, rule in Dewās State (1753), xi. 279

Krishnājī Rao II, rule in Dewās State (1860), xi. 279.

Krishna-līlābhyudaya, the, Kanarese poem bv Hari-dāsa, ii. 425.

Krishnarājpet, tāluk in Mysore District, Mysore, xvi. 9-10.

Krivāsakti Udaiyār, traditional founder of Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300;

of Penukonda, xx. 105.

Kshatrapas, power in Northern and Western India, viii. 279, 280; power in Central India destroyed by Chandra Gupta II, ix. 336; rule in Cutch (140-390), xi. 77; Kāthiāwār probably held, xv. 175; Ujjain in hands of, xxiv. 114.

Kshattriya, the warrior class of the four original Hindu castes or groups, i. 332; suppression by Brāhmans, i. 407; held superior to Brāhmans in Magadha, i. 408; rejection from ascetic fraternities, i. 408; involved in struggle against Buddhism, i. 422; popular legend of extinction by Brāhmans, ii. 308.

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55; in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa, author of fables in Sanskrit verse (1037), ii. 252. Kshemīsvara, poet, author of the Chanda-

kausika, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.

Kshīrchorā Gopināth temple, Remuna, Balasore, xxi. 278.

Kuar Gokhal Nath Sahi Deo, built palaces at Doisānagar, xxi. 202.

Kuar, or Kunwar, Singh, rebel zamīndār of Shāhābād, xvii. 369; besieged Arrah (1857), vi. 5-6; besieged Azamgarh (1857), vi. 156; flight from Azamgarh and death crossing Ganges (1857), vi. 156; attempt to march through Rewah, xxi, 282.

Kūba, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvi. 10.

Kubācha, Nāsir-ud-dīn, ruler of Multān and lieutenant of Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak, contest for possession of Lahore, ii. 358-359, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; power

over Sind, ii. 370.

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Kubera, Hindu god of wealth, ii. 233. Kuch Bihar, State in Bengal. See Cooch

Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.

Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolan Pass, viii. 265.

Kuda, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.

Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.

Kūdali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.

Kūdalmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366.

Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwār, xi.

Kudavāsal, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.

Kudchi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvi. 11.

Kūdligi, tāluk in Bellary District, Madras, xvi. 11-12.

Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.

Kudsia Begam, of Bhopāl, Nawāb Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān besieged in Ashta by forces of (1837), vi. 11; succession of Munīr Muhammad Khān under regency of, viii. 130-131; built Jāma Masjid at Bhopāl, viii. 143.

Kudut, old name for Myanaung, xviii. 108.

Kuhrām, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab. See Ghurām.

Kuī language. See Khond and Koyā. Kūienjū tribe. See Khonds.

Küiloka tribe. See Khonds.

Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.

Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afrīdi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmīr, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.

Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387-388, 393. Kukis, tribe. See Chins.

Kukshī, town in Dhar State, Central India, xvi. 12-13.

Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii. 188.

Kulāchi, tahsīl in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.

Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.

Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. See Kaladan.

Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14. Kulasekarapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xvi. 14.

Kuleswarī temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.

Kulī, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii, 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.

Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.

Kulin Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmīpāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.

Kulith, horse gram (Dolichos biflorus), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. See also Kulthi.

Kulittalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.

Kulottunga Chöladēva I. See Rājēndra. Kulpahār, tahsīl in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.

Kulpahār, town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.

Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.

Kulthi, horse gram (Dolichos biflorus), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. See also Kulith.

Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.

Kulū, mountain tahsīl in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.

Kuluhā, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.

Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.

Kumais, Shāh, shrine at Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347.

Kümalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. See Kümbhalgarh. Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18.

Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler of part of Tekāri Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.

xxiii. 274. Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.

Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361. Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.

Kumāra Vālmīki, author of a Kanarese version of the Rāmāyana, ii. 421.

Kumāradhāri, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.

Kumāragupta I, Mahendra (413-455), ii. 294.

Kumāragupta II, seal, ii. 32.

Kumāranuttu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48. Kumārapāla of Gujarāt (1143—72), ii. 313. Kumāra-sambhava, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.

Kumāraswāmi, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.

Kumārhāta, ancient name of Hālisahar, xiii. 11.

Kumāri, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. See Comorin.

Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāmsā textbook, ii. 255.

Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.

Kumārkhāli, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.

Kumārpaiks, caste in North Kanara, xiv.

Kumaun, Division of United Provinces, xvi. 18-19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.

Kumaunīs, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167. Kumbakonam, tāluk in Tanjore District,

Madras, xvi. 20. Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-

Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Hardwār, xiii. 52, 53. Kūmbha, Jāt, founder of Kūmher, Rāj-

putāna, xvi. 22. Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103-104;

Kümbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22.

Local references: Took possession of Ajmer and assassinated soon after, v. 141; Jai Stambh erected by (1442-9), x. 299; took refuge on Abu from Kutbud-din, xxiii. 30; in Udaipur, xxiv. 88-89.

Kumbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State,

Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22. Kumbhārli pass, in Western Ghāts, xii.

Kümbher, town in Rājputāna. See Kümher.

Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.

Kumbhojī II of Gondal, Dhorājī acquired from Junāgarh (middle of eighteenth century), xi. 333; rule in Gondal, xii. 320.

Kumhārs, potters, number in all India,

i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ambāla, v. 280; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Berar, vii. 393; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 17; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.

Kumhārsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.

Kümher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.

Kumillä, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. See Comilla.Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in

Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Kumri. See Shifting Cultivation.

Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.

Kumta, tāluka in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.

Kumta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23-24.

Kumutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402. Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.

Kunbīs, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293-294; division of Bombay Marāthās, i. 318-319; total number in India. i. 408.

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Künch, tahsīl in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.

Kunch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.

Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore,

xviii. 194-195. Kundā, tahsīl in Partābgarh District,

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Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Kundahs, range of hills in the Nilgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.

Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217. Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent

site of a buried city, xxiv. 376. Kundan Singh, service on British side in

Mutiny, xxii. 364. Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. See Coondapoor.

Kundgol, town in Jamkhandi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.

Kündian, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.

Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.

Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.

Kungrībingrī, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.

Kunigal, tāluk in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.

Kunihār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26-27.

Kuningil, tāluk in Tumkūr District, Mysore. See Kunigal.

Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.

Kunjāh, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab. xvi. 27

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Kunjpura, estate in Kārnal District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjrās, caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Kunnamkulam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xvi. 27.

Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi.

Kunti, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kutiyana said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.

Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hangal, Dharwār, xiii. 23-24.

Kunwar Bikram Singh, rule over Saraikela and Kharsāwān, xv. 253.

Kunwar Deo, god of Korkūs, xv. 404-405.

Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, XV. 210.

Kunwar Pal, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.

Kunwar Singh. See Kuar Singh. Kunwar Sone Sāh Ponwār, founder of Chhatarpur State (eighteenth century),

x. 198-199. Kurābar, chief town of estate of same name in Rājputāna, xviii. 27-28.

Kurabas, shepherd caste. See Kurubas. Kurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces. See Khurai.

Kuram, Political Agency and river in North-West Frontier Province. Kurram.

Kurambranād, tāluk in Malabar District,

Madras. See Kurumbranād. Kurandvād, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 28-29.

Kurandvad, capital of State in Bombay,

Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi.

399; Travancore State, xxiv. 9. Kurd tribe, division of the Brahuis, in Baluchistān, ix. 15; acquired rights to levy transit-dues in Bolān Pass, viii. 264; in Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Sarawan, xxii. 99.

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Kurigrām, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29-30.

Kurigrām, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30. Kūrks, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288.

Kūrkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399.

Kūrkūs, aboriginal tribe. See Korkūs. Kurla, town with cotton mills in Thana

District, Bombay, xvi. 30.

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Kurmīs, agricultural caste in Northern India, total number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Banda, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bilaspur, viii. 226; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwara, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Manbhum, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Oudh, xix. 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Partabgarh District, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rāmpur, xxi. 184-185; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 307; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133. See also Awadhia Kurmis and Kanaujia Kurmīs.

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Kurnool-Ćuddapah Canal, irrigation and navigation canal in Madras, iii. 332, 338-339, 356, xvi. 46-47.

Kurrachee, city in Bombay. See Karāchi. Kurral, Tamil poem by Tiruvalluvar, ii. 434-435.

Kurram Agency, Political Agency in

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Kurseong, subdivision in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xvi. 53-54.

Kurseong, town in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with European schools, xvi. 54. Kurtkoti, village in Dhārwār District,

Bombay, xvi. 54. Kuru, ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas, name of Kurukshetra derived

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Kurubas, shepherds and blanket-weavers in Southern India, Anantapur, v. 341; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 196, 255; Sandūr State, xxii. 45, 46; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.

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Kurukshetra, battle of, vi. 24.

Kurumba, Kanarese dialect, i. 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; the Nīlgiris, xix.

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Kurumbranād, tāluk in Malabar District,

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Kuruva, island in Tungabhadra river, xiii. 161.

Kuruvans, gipsy tribe in Madras, with a language of their own, xvi. 261. Kurvinshettis, weavers, in Dhārwār, xi.

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Kushtia, town in Nadia District, Bengal, xvi. 57.

Kūsi, river of Nepāl and Bīhār. See Kosi.

Kusīnābha, legendary founder of Kanauj, xiv. 370.

Kusiyārā, river of Assam. See Surmā. Kusti (sacred thread of the Parsis), made at Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426.

Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobar-

dhan, Muttra, xii. 280. Kusumānjali, the, Sanskrit theological work by Udayanāchārya (c. 1200), ii. 256.

Kusumapura, Patna city identified with, xx. 66.

Kuta Rānī, wife of Rainchan Shāh, first Muhammadan king of Kashmīr, xv. 92. Kuta-ka-kabar peak, in Kīrthar Range, Baluchistān, xv. 309.

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Kutb Minār mosque, at Delhi, ii. 122-123, 126, 182-183, xi. 234.

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Mubārak. Kutb-ud-dīn Sur, chief of Ghor (twelfth

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Kutkī, a small millet (Panicum psilopodium), cultivated in Betūl, viii. 11; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35, 36; Chhindwara, x. 209; Hoshangabad, xiii. 185; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Seonī, xxii. 170.

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Kyangin, town in Henzada District. Lower Burma, xvi. 60-61.

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Mandalay, city and cantonment in Upper Burma, last capital of independent kingdom, xvii. 138-148; history, 139-140; description, 140-145; population, 145-146; industries, 146-147; administration, 147-148; education, 148; arts and manufactures, iii. 231, 232, 237

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Mandalay-Lashio Railway, xxii. 245. Māndalgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 148-149.

Mandali, suburb of Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290.

Mandangarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, xxi. 245.

Mandanrs, tribe, formerly dominant in Peshāwar, xx. 115.

Mandapeta, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xvii. 149.

Mandārgiri, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xvii. 149; rock inscriptions, ii. 51.

Mandasor Zila, district of Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 149–150.

Mandasor, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 150–151; inscriptions, ii. 51, 55–56; battle-columns, ii. 43, 50; treaty of (1818), xiii. 335, 338, 347, xiv. 63.

Māndav Rai, sun worshipped under name of, at Muli, Kathiāwār, xviii. 21.

Mandāwa, town in Jaipur, Rājputāna, xvii. 151.

Mandāwar, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xvii. 151.

Mandelslo, French traveller, journey through Athni (1639), vi. 123.

Manderang. See Garos.

Māndhāta, sacred village on the Narbadā, in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xvii. 152.

Māndhay Hills, near Thān, Kāthiāwar, xxiii. 288.

Mandī, Himālayan State in Punjab, xvii. 152-158; physical aspects, 152-153; history, 153-155; population, 155; agriculture, 155-156; forests, 156; mines and minerals, 156-157; trade and communications, 157; administration, 157-158; minerals, iii. 158, 159; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Mandī, capital of State in Punjab, xvii. 158.

Mandiālī, dialect spoken in Mandī State, xvii. 155.

Mandigere, irrigation channel from Hemavati river, in Mysore District, xiii.

Mandlā, District in Central Provinces, xvii. 158-169; physical aspects, 158-160; history, 160-162; population, 162-163; agriculture, 163-164; forests, 165-166; trade and communications, 166-167; famine, 167; administration, 168-169; education, 169; medical, 169. Mandlā, tahsīl in Mandlā District, Cen-

tral Provinces, xvii. 169-170.
Mandlā, town in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, former capital, xvii. 170.
Mandlāna, village in Punjab. See Mundlāna.

Mandleshwar, town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 170–171. Mando Khels, Afghān tribe, in Zhob.

Baluchistan, xxiv. 431.

Māndogarh. See Māndu.

Mandor, ruined town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 171.

Māndosī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382.
Māndu, or Māndogarh, historic fort in
Dhār State, Central India, former
capital of Mālwā, xvii. 171-173;
Jāmi Masjid, ii. 185-186; Hoshang
Shāh's tomb, ii. 186; palaces, ii. 186187; mosque, ii. 187; Dhāī-ka Mahal,
ii. 187; tower of victory, ii. 191.

Manduā or maruā, mandal in Himālayas. nāgli in Western, rāgi in Southern India (Eleusine coracana), iii. 98; retail prices, iii. 458; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Almorā, v. 248; Ambāla, v. 281; Anantapur, v. 342; North Arcot, v. 410; South Arcot, v. 427; Arsikere, Mysore, vi. 7; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bangalore, vi. 364; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Baroda, vii. 46; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 347; Bhagalpur, viii. 31; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 148; Bhutan, viii. 159; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chingleput, x. 259; Chital-droog, Mysore, x. 294, 297; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Coimbatore, x. 362; Coorg, xi. 34-35; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cuttack, xi. 91; the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 146; Darbhanga, xi. 156; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Godāvari, xii. 289; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327; Gundalpet, Mysore, xii. 386; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 58; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 70; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 9; Honnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kanigiri, xiv. 400; Kankānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352, 353; Madura, xvi. 394; Malabar, xvii. 62; Manbhum, xvii. 116; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212, 215, 256; Nāgamangala, Mysore, xviii. 295; Nainī Tal, xviii. 326, 327; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nellore, xix. 14; Nepāl, xix. 47; the Nīlgiris, xix. 95; Palamau, xix. 340; Patna, xx. 60; Peddapuram, Godavari, xx. 82; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Polūr, Nellore, xx. 160; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Punjab, xx. 298; Purī, xx. 403; Ranchī, xxi. 204; Rapur, Nellore,

xxi. 237; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Salem, xxi. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shimoga, xxii. 287, 290; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 380; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tanjore, xxiii. 233, 242; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Thāna, xxiii. 296; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Udaiyārpālaiyam, Trichino-poly, xxiv. 105; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 181; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 400; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417; Yelandür, Mysore, xxiv. 419. Māndva, suburb of Thān, Kāthiāwār,

xxiii. 288.

Māndvi, tāluka in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 173-174.

Māndvi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 174.

Māndvi, seaport in Cutch State, Bombay, with two lighthouses, xvii. 174.

Māndwa, petty State in Rewa Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 174, xxi. 290.

Mandya, tāluk in Mysore District, Mysore, xvii. 174.

Maner, village in Patna District, Bengal, xvii. 175.

Mang Savant, revolt from Bijapur,

(c. 1554), xxii. 151. Māngal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvii. 175. Mangal, Hindu prince, founder of Mangalvedha, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangal Pande, sepoy, leader of the mutineers at Barrackpore (1857), vii. 86-

87, xxiv. 70. Mangal Rao, beheaded at Jaisalmer (1212), XX. 132.

Mangal Sen, Rājā, traditional founder of Manglaur, Sahāranpur, xvii. 178.

Mangal Singh, Mahārājā of Alwar (1862-92), v. 259, 266.

Mangal Singh, Thakur of Lawa (1892), xvi. 156.

Mangal Singh, present Thakur of Pokaran, xx. 158. Mangalagiri, town in Guntūr District,

Madras, xvii. 175. Mangaldai, subdivision in Darrang Dis-

trict, Assam, xvii. 175-176. Mangalēsa, Chalukya king (597-609), ii. 327; in epigraphy, ii. 13; record at Mahākūta (602), ii. 43; victory over Buddha Varman Kalachuri of Chedi,

vi. 187. Mangalgarh, fort on Ranjīta Pahār hill, x. 179.

Mangalore, subdivision and tāluk in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 176.

Mangalore, head-quarters of South Kanara District, Madras, seaport and industrial centre, xvii. 176-177; treaty of (1784), xiii. 160, xxiv. 7.

Mangals, Afghan tribe, in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi.

Mangalvedha, town in Sangli State, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangammal, queen, regent of Madura, xvi. 390.

Manganese, iii. 146-147; exports, iii. 310; value of ore produced (1898-1903), iii. 130.

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Māngaon, tāluka in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangar, language of the Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch, i. 386, 391; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Nepāl, xix. 42; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Mangars, tribe, in Sikkim, xxii. 370. Manglaur, town in Saharanpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 178.

Mangles, Ross, heroism in Shāhābād in Mutiny, xx. 58. Manglod, village in Jodhpur State, Rāj-

putāna, with inscription, xviii. 299. Manglön, Northern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 178–179.

Mango, or am (Mangifera), fruit tree, iii. 76; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; West Ahmadpur, Punjab, v. 127; Alībāg, Kolāba, v. 206; Alīgarh District, v. 209; Allahābād, v. 228; Amarapura, Mandalay, v. 271; Amritsar, v. 319; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; North Arcot, v. 411; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Ballia, vi. 251; Bangalore, vi. 365; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 48, 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96, 100; Bastī, vii. 125; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Belgaum, vii. 145, 146, 157; Benares, vii. 179; Bengal, vii. 248;

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Mango-fish (tapsi machchi), in Bengal, i.

Mango-fly. See Eye-fly.

Mangoli, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 180.

Māngrol, seaport in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvii. 180.

Māngrol, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xvii. 180-181.

Mangroves, Akyab, v. 192; Andamans, v. 357; Bengal, vii. 203; Cuttack, xi. 87; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Godāvari, xii. 291; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27; Karāchi, xv. 2, 11; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173; Kolāba, xv. 356, 362, 364; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145, 147; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 302; Mīrpur Sakro, Sind, xvii. 366; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 109,

114; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 419-420; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, xx. 150; Purī, xx. 399; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 6; Sundarbans, i. 182, xxiii. 141. Mangrūl, tāluk in Akola District, Berār,

xvii. 181.

Mangrūl, town in Akola District, Berār, xvii. 181.

Maugrūl, town in Amraotī District, Berār,

xvii. 181. Mangs, in Western, Madigas, in Southern India, leather-workers: Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bangalore, vi. 363; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bellary, vii. 163; Berar, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii, 303, 305; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 303; Godāvari, xii. 287; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 249; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kistna, xv. 324; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Madras Presidency, i. 331; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 196–197, 255; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.

Mānguji, founder of the house of Limbdi,

Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161. Mangyāl. See Ladākh.

Manhpai, pagoda at, xxii. 235.

Mani Ram and Lakshmī Chand, banking

firm at Muttra, xviii. 74. Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibsāgar (1857), xxii. 347.

Maniar, town in Ballia District, United

Provinces, xvii. 181-182. Manihārī, village and railway station in Purnea District, Bengal, xvii. 182.

Mānik, Rājā. See Mān, Rājā.

Mānik, chief of the Siāl tribe in Punjab, founded Mankerā (1380), xiv. 126.

Mānik Chand, founder of Kothāria family, xvi. 2.

Mānik Deo, Rai of Dholpur (1500), xi. 323 Manikarchar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam, xvii. 182.

Manikarnikā, ghāt at Benares, vii. 191. Manikcheri, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.

Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.

Mānikiāla, village with stūpa in Rāwal-

pindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182-183; silver inscription found on disk in $st \bar{u} p \alpha$, ii. 25 ; *stūpa*, ii. 167.

Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the Tiru-vāsagam, ii. 330, 426.

Manikpunj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v.

134. Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Cal-

cutta, xvii. 183-184. Manimahesh, incarnation of Siva, temple to, at Brāhmaur, Punjab, ix. 14.

Maniparbat, mound at Ajodhyā, v. 176. Manipur, State in Assam, xvii. 184-195; physical aspects, 184-186; history, 186-180; population, 180; agriculture, 190-191; forests, 191; trade and communications, 192-193; administration,

193-195; education, 195; medical, 195. Other references: River deposits, i. 101; zoology, i. 224, 257-258; language, i. 378, 387-388; disturbances (1891), ii. 523-524; tea plant found wild, iii. 56; silkworms, iii. 207; area, population, revenue, and administra-

tion, iv. 103. Manipur, ruined city near Chāmrājnagar,

Mysore, x. 148.

Manipuri, or Meithei, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119; Manipur, xvii. 189; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.

Manipuris, inhabitants of Manipur, converted to Hinduism, i. 344, xvii. 189; in Cāchār, ix. 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 145; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.

Mānirang, peak in Spiti, xxiii. 92. Manjarābād, *tāluk* in Hassan District,

Mysore, xvii. 195–196. Manjavādi *ghāt*, Salem, Madras, xxi. 396. Manjeri, village in Malabar District, Madras, scene of Māppilla outbreaks (1849 and 1896), xvii. 196.

Mānjha, tract of country in the Punjab,

xvii. 196-197.

Mānjhand, town in Karāchi District, Bombay, xvii. 197.

Manjhanpur, tahsīl in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xvii. 197.

Mānjra, river of Hyderābād, xvii. 197. Mānjri, cattle farm, iii. 85.

Manjūsri, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv. 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.

Mānkachar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam. See Manikarchar.

Mānkarnācha, peak in Bonai, Orissa, xvii.

198. Mankerā, village in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xvii. 198.

Manki, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvii. 198.

Mānkota, tāluk in Warangal District, Hyderābād. See Mahbūbābād.

Mānkur, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xvii. 198.

Mankuwār, image of Buddha, ii. 48. Manley, Mr., architect of Hindu temple

at Pannā, xix. 404. Manmād, town and railway junction in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvii. 199.

Manmād-Dhond State Railway, v. 119. Mannārgudi, subdivision and tāluk in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 199.

Mannargudi, tāluk in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 199.

Mannargudi, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temples and Wesleyan

Mission, xvii. 199-200. Manne, village in Bangalore District, Mysore, xvii. 200.

Mannu, Mīr, Muīn-ul-mulk, governor of Lahore (c. 1750), xvi. 110.

Manohar, fort in Savantvadi State, Bombay, xvii. 200.

Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore (1649-1705), xiv. 93.

Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 200.

Manoli, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 200.

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Markham, Sir Clements, cinchona seed introduced into India by, iii. 66, xix. 94. Mārkhor (Capra falconeri), i. 233-234; for local notices, see Goats, wild.

Mārkinda, peak in Ajanta Range, v. 134. Marlingappa Jangamsett, temple at Bobleshwar, Bijāpur District, built by (c. 1780), viii. 254.

Marmagao, peninsula, railway terminus, and port in Goa, xvii. 209-210.

Marmalong Bridge, Madras City, xvi. 366. Marmots (Arctomys), i. 227; Afghānistan, v. 33; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Ladākh, xvi. 89.

Maroni, daughter of chief of Daosa, and wife of Dulha Rai (c. 1128), xiii. 384.
Marot, ancient fort in Bahāwalpur, Pun-

jab, xvii. 210.
Mārothi, the monkey god, temple of, at Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203. See also Hanumān.

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Marrī, Baloch tribe, xvii. 210-212; in Baluchistān, vi. 290; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Khairpur, xv. 212; Sibi, xxii. 338, 339; Sind, xxii. 407; Sukkur, xxiii. 122.

Marri, town in Punjab. See Murree. Marriage, universality of, i. 448-449; statistics, i. 480; result of early marriage on public health, i. 500-501, and birth-rate, i. 507-508; in Rigreda, ii. 224-225; infant marriage rejected by

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Marriw, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 213.

Marshall, General, expedition against Dayā Rām (1817), xiii. 71-72; Mandlā

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Marshman, Mr., Baptist missionary at Serampore, xxii. 177.

Martaban, ancient Talaing capital in Lower Burma. See Thaton.

Martaban, Gulf of, languages of districts round, i. 386.

Mārtand, Kashmīr, temples, ii. 169, xv. 97-98.

Martand Rao, Holkar, adoption of, as heir to Indore State (1833), xiii. 338, 339.

Mārtānda Bhairava Tondimān Bahādur, present Rājā of Pudukkottai. xx. 232. Mārtānda Varma I, Rājā of Travancore (eighteenth century), xxiv. 6.

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Marths, vagrant tribe, in Multān, xviii. 29. Martin, General Claude, part of Farhat Bakhsh at Lucknow built by, and sold to Saādat Alī, xvi. 196; Martinière College at Lucknow built and endowed by, ix. 283, xvi. 196, 199; bones buried in Martinière College, but dug up and scattered during Mutiny. xvi. 106.

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Martin Lecture Hall and Institute, Peshāwar, xx. 126.

Martindale, Sir A., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1898), xxi. 142.

Martindell, Colonel, Ajaigarh taken by (1809), v. 130, 132; assault on Kälinjar (1812), x. 183, xiv. 312.
Martinez, Colonel Manuel, proposal to deepen Pāmban Channel, xix. 376.

deepen Pāmban Channel, xix. 376. Martinière College, Calcutta, ix. 283; Lucknow, xvi. 196, 199.

Martins (Chelidon), i. 245.

Martyn, Henry, solitary conversion made by, at Cawnpore (1810), xxiv. 172. Maru, hybrid language of the Kachin

group, i. 394. Maruā. See Manduā.

Marugalkurichi, village in Tinnevelly, centre of Maravan caste, xviii. 364. Marumakkattāyam law of succession through females, in Cochin, x. 344-345; Malabar, xvii. 60; Travancore, xxiv. 8, 9.

Marus, tribe, in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

Marut, Surajbansi Rājput, founder of Chamba State, x. 130.

Māruti, monkey god. See Hanumān. Maruts, or storm gods, in the Vedas, ii.

Marutyamalai, southernmost extremity of the Western Ghāts, Madras, xvii. 213. Mārwār, another name for Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, formerly applied to about

half of the Agency, xvii. 213. Mārwārī, dialect of Rājasthānī, i. 367-368; spoken in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197; Bīkaner, viii. 208; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300; Central India, ix. 351; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Jaisalmer, xiv. 4; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Kishangarh, xv. 313; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Sirohi,

xxiii. 32.

Mārwāris, or Oswāls, trading caste of Rājputana, widely spread throughout India, iii. 302; in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 123; Ajmer-Merwara, v. 145; Aurangabad, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 100; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bikaner, viii. 209; Bombay City, viii. 412; Chhindwara, x. 208; Chingleput, x. 262; Dhārwār, xi. 317; Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 343; Forbesganj, Purnea, xii. 101; Gauripur, Assam, xii. 192; Gayā, xii. 204; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Manikarchar, Assam, xvii. 182; Parner, Ahmadnagar, xx. 6; Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, xx. 395; Rājputāna, xxi. 112; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42.

Marwat, tahsil in Bannu District, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 213. Marwats, Pathān tribe, in Bannu, vi. 394;

Dera İsmail Khān, xi. 263. Māryul, division of Kashmīr State.

Ladakh.

Masachhatra, Khairābād identified with. XV. 207.

Masapli, princess of Balkh, tomb at Kudchi, Belgaum, xvi. 11.

Masar, village with ruins in Shahabad District, Bengal, xvii. 213-214.

Masaudi, Arab traveller (c. 900), mentions Cambay, ix. 292; mentions Chitakul, x. 289; visited and describes Multan, xviii. 24, 25.

Mascarenhas, Dom João, defended Diu against Mahmūd II (1545), xi. 364. Masein, township in Upper Chindwin

District, Upper Burma, xvii. 214. Māsh, or urd, black gram (Phaseolus Mungo), iii. 98; cultivated in Mandī. xvii. 155; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Simla, xxii. 380: United Provinces, xxiv. 181.

Māshalli, neolithic cemetery, ii. 95.

Mashkai, tributary of Hingol river, xiii.

Mashrū, textile of mixed cotton and silk, with bundles of the warp tied transversely, iii. 187; manufactured in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād State, xiii.

Maskat, Sultan of, British relations with, iv. 109; treaty with (1873), iv. 84; Gwadar, port of Makran, subject to,

Masnad Alī Shāh, mosque at Hijilī built (1546), xiii. 116. Masonic Lodge, Lonauli, Poona, xvi.

Masonry work, at Muttra, xviii. 68.

Masons, of Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285. Masozai, tribe of Pathans, xix. 241.

Massacres, Ajmer, v. 141; of English by Dutch at Amboyna (1623), ii. 456; of Europeans in Bassein, Burma, vii. 108, 118; Cawnpore, ii. 512; Delhi, ii. 366, 409; of Bhīls in Dharangaon, xi. 297; of pilgrims at Hardwar, xiii. 53; of leading men in Katmandu by Sir Jang Bahādur (1846), xv. 188; of English at Mergui, xvii. 297; of English by Mir Kasīm at Patna (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56-57, 68; by king Thībaw, ix. 127, xvii. 139; by Tīmūr (1398), xvii. 255; of Bhopal Bourbons, Shergarh, xiii.

Masson, description of Istālif, Afghānistān, xiii. 372.

Massori, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti

country, xvii. 211. Massuwah, breed of cattle, Multan, xviii.

Mastamma, forest deity of the Betta Kurubas, xviii. 106.

Mastān, Mullā, or 'Mad Mullā,' Chakdarra besieged by (1897), x. 122; Malakand post attacked by (1897), xvii. 96. Master, Streynsham, mention of Veta-

pālemu (1679), xxiv. 309. Mastūj, fort in North-West Frontier Pro-

vince, xvii. 214-215.

Masūd, of Ghazni, son of Mahmūd, coins, ii. 143-144; Hānsi taken by (1036), xiii. 25, 145; governor of Multan (1010), xviii. 25; retreat into Punjab before Seljūk Turks (1041), xx. 264.

Masūd III, Lahore made the seat of government (1099-1144), xvi. 106. Masūd, Alā-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi

(1242-6), ii. 359, 368. Masud, given government of Lahore

(1254), ii. 360.

Masūd, Malik-us-Sādāt Ghāzī, traditional founder of Ghāzīpur (1330), xii. 223, 230; tomb at Ghāzīpur, xii. 230.

Masūd Sālār, nephew of Mahmūd of Ghazni, Bijai Pāl killed by, vii. 137. Masulipatam, subdivision in Kistna Dis-

trict, Madras, xvii. 215.

Masulipatam, or Bandar, head-quarters of Kistna District, Madras, seaport and early European settlement, xvii. 215-217; captured by Forde (1759), xvii. 216; devastated by storm-wave (1864), xvii. 217.

Other references: Carpets, iii. 216; use of wax in dyeing, iii. 177; manufacture of palampores, iii. 187-188.

Māsum Shāh, Mīr, minaret at Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 126.

Masūr or lentils (Ervum Lens), iii. 98; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 51; Bahraich, vi. 208; Baltistān, vi. 263; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Central India, ix. 359; Central Provinces, x. 36; Cooch Behār, x. 384; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gondā, xii. 315; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Partābgarh District, xx. 18; Seoni, xxii. 170; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.

Masūra, town in Ratnāgiri District, Bom-

bay, xvii. 217.

Māt, tahsīl in Muttra District, United Provinces, xvii. 217-218.

Māta. See Nāni.

Mātabar Singh, son of Bhim Sen Thappa, took service under Lahore Darbār, minister in Nepāl, murdered by his nephew Jang Bahādur (1845), xix. 36. Mātābhānga, river of Bengal, one of the Nadiā Rivers, xvii. 218.

Mātābhānga, village in Cooch Behār, Bengal, xvii. 218.

Mātā-Bhawāni, ancient well at Asārva,

Ahmadābād, v. 108. Mataingda pagoda, Kyaukse District,

Burma, xvi. 72.

Matak Rai, governor of Chittagong (1638), Chittagong nominally made over to Delhi by, x. 308.

Mātāmuhari, forest Reserve, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322.

Mātāmuhari, river of Eastern Bengal, xvii. 218.

Matangapatta, sect in Rītpur, Berār, xxi.

Mātangas, tribe in Southern India, destroyed by the Chalukyan king Mangalēsa (c. 600), ii. 327.

Mātar, tāluka in Kaira District, Bombay, xvii. 219.

Matāri, town in Sind. See Matiāri. Match factories, Ahmadābād, v. 101; Baroda, vii. 56; Bilāspur, viii. 229; Central Provinces, x. 54.

Matches, imports, iii. 308.

Math or matar, or peas (Pisum), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vi. 46, 81; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Poona, xx. 173; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Sholāpur, xxii. 300.

Mātherān, hill sanitarium in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvii. 219-221.

Mathews, General, took Coondapoor (1780), xiv. 357; took Honāvar (1783), xiii. 160; victory at Hosangadi (1783), xiii.179; Sadāshivgarh occupied (1783), x. 280.

Mathia, Asoka pillar, ii. 43.

Maths, Hindu conventual establishments, in Bāle-Honnīr, Mysore, vi. 247; Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Humcha, Mysore, xiii. 224; Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Shirhatti, Bombay, xxii. 292; Sringeri, Mysore, xxiii. 105; Srīpadarāya, of Mādhva sect at Mulbāgal, Mysore, xviii. 20; Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48; of Vānamāmalai Jīr, at Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364.

Mathura, District and city in United Pro-

vinces. See Muttra.

Mathureshji temple, at Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425.

Mathwār, thakurāt in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvii. 221. Matiāri, town in Hyderābād District,

Sind, xvii. 221.

Mātla, village in Bengal. See Canning, Port.

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Nabagraha, temple in Baud, Orissa, vii.

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Nābha, capital of State in Punjab, xviii.

Nābhajī the Dom, Hindu reformer, disciple of Rāmānand, i. 428.

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Nandikanama, pass in the Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 346-347.

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Nandipotavarman, Pallava king, slain by Vikramāditya II (c. 750), ii. 329.

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Nāndūra, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xviii. 361.

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Nandwāna Borāhs, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

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Pālitāna, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with Jain temples, xix. 361-

Pāliwāls, Brāhman sub-caste, in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Pāliyād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xix. 366.

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Pāliyath Achan, minister in Cochin, in-

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Pālkonda, tāluk in Vizagapatam District,

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Pālkonda Hills, range in Cuddapah District, Madras, xii. 217, xix. 367. Pālkot, town in Rānchī District, Bengal,

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Palladam, täluk in Coimbatore District, Madras, xix. 368-369. Palladam, village in Coimbatore District,

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Pallans, caste, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

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Pallavamalla-Nandivarman, Pallava king, Kasākūdi record of, ii. 29. Pallavankulam tank, at Pudukkottai,

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Pallāvaram, town and cantonment in Chingleput District, Madras, xix. 370; neolithic cemetery, ii. 95-96.

Pallis, Tamil agricultural labouring caste, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 372; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31. Pallivādai, cultivators' suburb of Gangai-

kondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
Palmā, deserted Jain settlement in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xix. 370.

Palmaner, tāluk in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 370.

Palmaner, village and sanitarium in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 370.

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Palmer & Co., Messrs., bankers at Hyderābād, usury practised by, in Berār, vii.

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Palms, dwarf. See Dwarf Palms.

Pālmūr, town in Hyderābād. See Mahbūbnagar.

Palmyra, or toddy-palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), i. 160; found in Balliā, vi. 251; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 122; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency,

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Palnād, tāluk in Guntūr District, Madras, xix. 371.

Palni, tāluk in Madura District, Madras, xix. 371.

Palni, town in Madura District, Madras, xix. 373.

Palni Hills, range in Madura District, Madras, xii. 220, xix. 371-372; cold season, i. 114.

Pālo, god of Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 325. Pāloncha Samasthān, tributary estate in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix. 373-374.

Pāloncha, tāluk in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix. 374.

Palshi, ancient name of Halsi, xiii. 13.
Paltā, village in District of Twenty-Four
Parganas, Bengal, with water-works
for Calcutta, xix. 374.

Pālus, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xix. 374.

Palwal, tahsīl in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xix. 374-375.

Palwal, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, centre of cotton trade, xix. 375. Palwārs, held Azamgarh (1757), vi. 156. Pamārs. See Ponwārs.

Pāmban, island in Madura District, Madras, with temple of Rāmeswaram, xix. 375-377.

Pamban Channel, channel connecting Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar, xix. 376.

Pāmidi, town in Anantapur District,

Madras, famous for cotton-printing,

Pāmirs, Russian aggressions on (1801-2). ii. 524; agreement with Russia (1805), ii. 525; Joint Boundary Commission, iv. 117.

Pampa, Kanarese poet (c. 941), ii. 20, 22,

Pampāpati, temple at Vijavanagar, xxiv.

Pampāpura, ruins of ancient city of the Bhars, Mirzāpur, United Provinces, xvii. 377.

Pamsanngut, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 377.

Pan. See Betel.

Pan, undercoat of wool. See Pashm. l'anasas, mendicant class, in North Arcot, v. 400.

Panasavans, caste, in North Arcot, v. 408. Panātīrtha, upper course of Jādukāta river in Assam, xiii. 374, xix. 377.

Panbhari Kolīs. See Kolīs. Pānch Chūlhī, peak in Almora, United

Provinces, v. 244.

Panch Houd Mission, branch of Church of England Mission, Poona, xx. 171.

Pānch Kūnda, reservoirs at Mandor, Rājputāna, xvii. 171.

Pānch Mahal, building in Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 85.

Pānch Mahāls, District in Bombay, xix. 380-389; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384-385; minerals, 386; trade and communications, 386; famine, 386-387; administration, 387-388; education, 388; medical, 389; cholera during famine (1900), iii. 481.

Pānch Pāndu, cave-temples at Bāgh, Central India, vi. 184.

Panch Pīr, mosque at Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214.

Pancha Linga, cave near Chitaldroog, x.

Panchāla, ancient kingdom of Northern India, xix. 377-378; Rohilkhand included in, xxi. 305.

Panchālas, prominent Aryan tribe in post-Vedic times, ii. 222-223.

Panchalinga Deo, temples to, at Manoli,

Belgaum, xvii. 200. Pānchāls, Kanarese artisans, in Belgaum,

vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Mysore, xviii. 196, 199; Sirpur Tandūr, Hyderabad, xxiii. 42.

Pancham, a Gaharwar, legend concerning, ix. 68, 70.

Pancham, Rao of Alīpura, attempted to subdivide State (1835), v. 222.

Panchamas, outcastes in Madras, mission work among, Chingleput, x. 258; educational efforts among, Madras Presidency, xvi. 345. See also Paraiyans and Pariahs.

Panchamsālis, Lingāyat cultivating class, in Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307. Panchānnagrām, Government estate in

Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xix. 378.

Panchapālaiyam, old name of Pattikonda, Kurnool, xx. 75.

Pancha-siddhāntika, the, astronomical treatise by Varāha-mihira (ob. 587), ii.

Panchasikha, early writer on the Sānkhya philosophy, ii. 257.

Panchatantra, the, a collection of fables in Sanskrit, of world-wide literary influence, ii. 250-251.

Pānchāvada, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xix. 378.

Panchāyat, 'council of five,' Hindu system of local arbitration, iv. 142; in Madras, boards of village Unions with power to tax and spend, xvi. 331. See also Trade Associations and Guilds.

Panchdhar, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.

Panchet, hill in Manbhum District, Bengal, xix. 378.

Pānchet geological series, i. 83.

Panchgangā, ghāt at Benares, vii. 191. Pānchgani, sanitarium in Sātāra District, Bombay, with European schools, xix. 378-380.

Panchlingdeo, temple of, Huli, Belgaum, xiii. 223.

Pānchvati, quarter of Nāsik town on left bank of Godāvari, xviii. 410.

Pandārams, Saivite priests and religious beggars, in Chingleput, x. 257.

Pandare, village in Poona District, Bombay, xix. 389.

Pāndav's vāda, stone quadrangle at Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26.

Pāndava Bhīm. See Bhīm Sen. Pāndava brethren, heroes of the Mahābhārata, with their common spouse, Draupadī, i. 419, 424; legendary connexion with the Banganga river, vi. 378-379; fight with king of Videsa on banks of Betwa, viii. 17; sojourn in Dehra Dun, xi. 212; at Deoband, Sahāranpur, xi. 242; visit to Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; shelter at court of Virāt, xi. 349; resided at Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24; expelled Nāgās from Indraprastha, xiii. 331; took refuge in Salt Range, Jhelum, xiv. 152; founders of Jind, xiv. 177; life at Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; builders of kistvaens at Konnūr, Belgaum, xv. 396; caves at Pachmarhī connected with, xix. 307; contest for hand of Draupadī at Panchāla, xix. 378; Pāndukeshwar said to take its name from, xix. 394; Sopāra resting-place of, on journey to Prabhās, xxiii. 87; at Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 400; contest with Kauravas, xxiv. 146.

Pāndavgarh, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xix. 389.

Pandhāri, form of house-tax in Central Provinces, abolished (1902), iv. 266.

Pandharpur, tāluka in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix, 380-300.

Bombay, xix. 389-390. Pandharpur, sacred town and place of pilgrimage in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 390-391.

Pāndhurnā, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xix. 391-392.

Pandingu pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.

Pandits, name for Brāhmans in Kashmīr, xv. 105-106.

Pāndu, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 392, xxi. 291.

Pāndu Lena, Buddhist caves at Nāsik, xviii. 411-412; in Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 41.

Pāndu's tower, Karnāla fort, Kolāba, xv.

Pandua, ruined Muhammadan capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 392-394; Adīna Masjid, ii. 189-190; Eklākhi mosque or tomb, ii. 189, 190; mosque, ii. 190.

Pandua, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, scene of battle (1340), xix. 394.
Pāndugarh, fort in Sātāra District, Bom-

bay. See Pāndavgarh. Pāndukeshwar, village with temple in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xix. 394.

Pāndya dynasty, ancient kingdom in Southern India, xix. 394-395; coins, ii. 150, 152; at Madura, ii. 331-332; attack on Ceylon, ii. 331; Madura taken, ii. 331; alliance between Madura and Ceylon against the Cholas, ii. 331-332; rule at Madura till end of twelfth century, ii. 340; overthrown by Malik Kāfūr (1310), ii. 343.

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Paneli water-works, Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3.

Pāngal, hill-fort in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xix. 395.

Pangand, Jotiba worshipped as reincarnation of, xiv. 203.

Pangāsi river. See Kumār.

Pangkong, lake, Ladākh, xvi. 89. Pangmi, Southern Shan State, Burma, xix.

Pangolins (Manis pentadactyla), i. 239; in South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Las Bela, xvi. 145; Mānbhūm, xvii. 112; Mysore, xviii. 166.

Pangtara, Southern Shan State, Burma, xix. 395-396.

Pangyang, Northern Shan States, Burma, lead, silver, and zinc found near, iii. 145. Panhāla, historic hill-fort in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xix. 396–397.

Panhars, tribe, in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.

Pānheiba. See Gharīb Nawāz.

Pani, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289.

Pānīhāti, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xix. 397.

Pānini, Sanskrit grammarian (c. 300 B.C.), ii. 233, 263. Pānīpat, tahsīl in Karnāl District, Punjab,

xix. 397; revenue survey, iv. 500.

Pānīpat, historie town in Kārnal District,
Punjab, scene of three decisive battles
(1526, 1556, and 1761), xix. 397-398;
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411,441,iv.70; victory of Akbar (1556),
ii. 397; victory of Ahmad Shāh (1761),

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Panja Sāhib. See Wali, Bāba. Panjāb. See Punjab.

Panjabī. See Punjabī.

Pānjalamkurichi, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, centre of disaffection during the Poligar Wars (1783–1801), xix. 398.

Panjden, attack by Russians on Afghāns (1886), ii. 521-523; increase of Indian army after, iv. 348.

Pānjhra River Works, Lower, Bombay, iii.

Panjim, capital of Portuguese India. See Goa City.

Panjiri, tribe, section of Yeravas in Coorg, xi. 28,

Panjnad, river of Punjab, formed by confluence of five rivers, xix. 398.

Pankās, caste of Gāndas who have adopted Kabīrpanthism, in Bilāspur, viii. 225; Mandlā, xvii. 163.

Pannā, State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xix. 398-403; physical aspects, 398-400; history, 400-402; population, 402; agriculture, 402; administration, 403; diamond mines, iii, 161, xix, 300, 402; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.

Pannā, capital of State in Central India, xix. 403-404; Taraon held by Rajas, xxiii. 250.

Pānos, hill tribe. See Pāns.

Panruti, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with manufacture of clay toys,

xix. 404-405.

Pans, hill tribe in Orissa, Angul, v. 377; Barāmbā, vi. 427; Baud, vii. 134; Bonai, ix. 3; Cuttack, xi. 90, 122; Daspalla, xi. 194; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Ganjām, xii. 148; Hindol, xiii. 135; Keonjhar, xv. 202; the Māliahs, xvii. 88; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Narsinghpur, Central Provinces, xviii. 385; Nayagarh, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Pāl Laharā, xix. 369; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Talcher, xxiii. 212; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.

Pant Pratinidhi, mansion of, at Karād,

Sātāra, xv. 19.

Pantanaw, township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xix. 405. Pantanaw, town in Ma-ubin District,

Lower Burma, xix. 405. Panthays, Chinese Muhammadans in Upper Burma, Bhamo, viii. 50; Wa States,

Pantheism, in the Purusha Hymn of the Rig-veda, i. 404; subsequent growth in later Vedic literature, ii. 212.

Panthers. See Leopards.

Panth-Piploda, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xix. 405.

Pāntlāvdi Akbar Khān, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 405, xxi. 290.

Pāntlāvdi Kesar Khān, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 405, xxi.

Pānungal, ancient name of Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24.

Panvel, tāluka in Kolāba District, Bom-

bay, xix. 405-406. Panvel, town and coasting port in Kolāba

District, Bombay, with manufacture of cart-wheels, xix. 406. Pāp Rai, freebooter, Bhongīr plundered

by (1709), viii. 124. Pāpanāsam, place of pilgrimage in Tinnevelly District, Madras, with waterfall and cotton-spinning mill, xix. 406.

Pāpanāsinī, tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.

Papanātha. See Sangameshwar.

Pāpanodanu-vana forest, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Pāpavināshi, pond at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.

Papaya, or papaw (Carica Papaya), iii. 76; cultivated in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Poona, xx. 173.

Paper mills and manufacture, iii. 206, 255; in Alwar, Rajputana, v. 263; Bally, Howrah, vi. 258; Belgaum, vii. 153; Bengal, vii. 270; Bhātpāra, Twentyfour Parganas, viii. 91; Bhutan, viii. 160; Burdwan, ix. 97; Burma, ix. 176-177; Chingleput, x. 262; Damoh, xi. 140: Dharangaon, Khandesh, xi. 297; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8-9; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Howrah, xiii. 200, 210; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 372; Kashmir, xv. 132; Koratla, Hyderābād, xv. 399; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86; Möngnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Multān, xviii. 31; Muttra, xviii. 68, 74; Nander, Hyderabad, xviii. 352; Nepāl, xix. 51; Pābna, xix. 301; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Presidency Division, Bengal, xx. 218; Punjab, xx. 318; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Sanganer, Rājputāna, xxii. 51; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Sembiem, Chingleput, xxii. 164; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 104; Tijāra, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358; Titāgarh, Twenty-four Parganas, xxiii. 405; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.

Papier mâché work, Bijnor, viii. 198; Budaun, ix. 43; Jaunpur, xiv. 79, 84; Kashmīr, iii. 232; Mandāwar, Bijnor, xvii. 151; Mīrānpur, Muzaffarnagar, xvii. 363; Rāmpur, xxi. 186; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 103.

Papikonda, hill in Madras. See Bison Hill.

Pāpnāshan tank, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Pappinivattam, former Dutch province in Malabar District, x. 195.

Papun, township in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406.

Papun, village in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406-407.

Pao, river. See Mashkai.

Pa-o, name of Taungthus in Burma for themselves, xxiii. 258.

Pa-ok-chok. See Sang Aw.

Pāra, Raos of, chiefs in Kherwāra, Rājputāna, xv. 276.

Parabala, king, Vishnu temple built in Pathārī, xx. 30.

Parāchās, tribe, carriers and pedlars, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Kohāt, xv. 345; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117.

Pārachinār, head - quarters of Kurram

Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 407.

Paradis, Swiss officer in French service, first successes with native troops, iv. 327.

Parahāns, aboriginal tribe, in Berār, vii.

Paraiyans, or Pariahs, Tamil caste of agricultural labourers and village menials, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Cochin, x. 345; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 262, 372; Madura, xvi. 393; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Parākrama Bāhu I, king of Ceylon (last half of twelfth century), coins of, ii. 152; consolidated kingdom of Ceylon,

ii. 333, 340.

Paramagudi, tahsil in Madura District, Madras, xix. 407.

Paramagudi, town in Madura District, Madras, with weaving industry, xix.

Paramānanda Rai, Bhuiyā chief of Chandradwīp, Eastern Bengal (end of sixteenth century), vii. 215-216.

Paramapadavāsal, or the gate of heaven, in temple at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.

Paramārdī Deva. See Parmāl Deva. Parambikolam, forest range in Cochin, Madras, x. 347-348.

Paramesvaravarman I, Kūram grant of, ii. 57-58.

Paramukh, village in Madras. See Ferokh.

Pāranagar, ancient capital of Bargūjar Rājās, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.

Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214. Parantaka II, Chola king, ii, 332: legend

Parāntaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44.

Parāntīj, tāluka in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xix. 407-408.

Parāntīj, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408. Parari Saiyids, on North-West Frontier,

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Paras Rām (Parsān) Singh, thirty-fifth

chief of Barwānī, conditional conversion to faith of Islām, vii. 90. Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple

Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Margeshwar, Rājputāna, xv. 204.

Paras Rām, Dīwān of Rājgarh, xviii. 382, xxi. 69; founded town and State of Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 382-383.

Parāsar, cave at Panhāla, Bombay, xix. 397.

Parāsara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.

Parasgad, tāluka in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 408-409.

Parashāwara, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.

Pārasnāth, or Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Turanmāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64.

Parasnāth, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.

Paraspur, city in Kashmīr, built by Lalitāditya, xv. 91.

Parasrūr, old name of Pasrūr, Siālkot, xx. 23.

Parasu, temple to, Hiremugalūr, Mysore, xiii. 143.

Parasu Rām Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1698), xxii. 113.

Parasu Rāma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Aivalli, Bijāpur, v. 129; Brahmakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nirmand, Kāngra, xix. 124.

Parasu Rāma, would-be matricide, sins washed away on bathing in Mātri Kūndian, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.

Parasu Rāma Bhau Patvardhan, Marāthā general, sacked Basavāpatna (1791), vii. 94; took Dhārwār, with British assistance (1791), xi. 316; sacked Sante Bennūr (1791), xxii. 79; defeated Tipū Sultān's army and took Shimoga (1798), xxii. 290; said to have destroyed Muhammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xxii. 292; mansion of, at Tāsgaon, Sātāra, xxiii. 253; imprisoned at Wai (1798), xxiv. 348.

Paratwāda, civil station of Ellichpur, Amraotī, Berār, xix. 409.

Paravūr, town in Travancore State, Madras. See Parūr.

Pārbatī, goddess. See Kāli.

Pārbati, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409– 410.

Parbattia, language. See Nepālī.
Parbhani, District in Hyderābād State,
xix. 410-416; physical aspects, 410411; history, 411; population, 411412; agriculture, 412-413; trade and
communications, 413-414; famine, 414;
administration, 414-415; education,
415; medical, 416.

415; medical, 416. Parbhani, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xix. 416.

Parbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xix. 416. Pardhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Berār, v. 134; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Pardhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.

Pārdi, tāluka in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.

Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.

Parduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779-1804), xii. 166, xxiii. 270.

Parenda, tāluk in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xx. 1.

Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1-2. Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Ben-

gal. See Twenty-four Parganas.
Pargarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District.

Pārgarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.

Pārghāt, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.

Pargi, tāluk in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.

Pārha. See Deer, hog.

Parhaiyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmau, xix. 330.

Pari Mahal, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xi. 125.

Pāri Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xxii. 403, xxiii. 309.

Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. See also Panchamas and Paraiyans.

Parīchhat, Rājā of Datiā (c. 1800-39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xxii. 164.

Parīchhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.

Parihār Mīnās, caste, in Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.

Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūrjaras, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.

Parihasapura, city in Kashmīr. See Paraspur.

Pārijātamanjarī or Vījayasrī, the, Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 n.

Pārijātāpaharana, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Timmana, ii. 437.

Parikhshit, Pāndava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.

Parīkshit, Koch king, rule in Eastern

Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Bijni, viii. 192; Darrang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhāti, xii. 184-185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.

Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226. Parimu, dialect spoken by Gūjars in Kashmīr, xv. 101.

Paris Convention (1814), Cochin ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.

Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203. Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South

Kanara, xxiv. 111.
Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii.

213, 214. Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.

Parkāl, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2-3.

Parke, General, defeated Tāntiā Topī at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.

Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassein, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118; Benares (scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189-190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Maidān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra (Akbar's), xii. 86; Fyzābāu xii. 118; Gorakhpur, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmadābād (deer-park of Mahmūd III), xvii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261; Surat, xxiii. 165.

Parlākimedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3-4.

Parlākimedi, tahsīl in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.

Parlākimedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx. 4-5. Parli, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District,

Bombay, xx. 5.
Parli, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5-6.

Parmagudi, tahsīl in Madura District. See Paramagudi.

Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.

Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālinjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), ii. 315, vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.

Parmanna, founder of Muddebihāl (c. 1680), xviii. 11.

Parmārdī Deo, Chandel king. See Parmāl Deva.

Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

Pārner, tāluka in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.

Pārner, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.

Pārnera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6-7, xxiii. 151.

Parnotsa, ancient name of Pünch, Kashmīr, xx. 244.

Paro, town in Bhutan, xx. 7.

Pārola, trading town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.

Pāron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xx. 7-8.

Parrots (Psittaci), i. 251.

Parsān Singh. See Paras Rām Singh. Pārsīs, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439-440; religion and factions, i. 439-440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bom-

bay, iii. 302.

Local notices: Aden, v. 14; Ajmer, v. 170; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 328; Bāndra, Thāna, vi. 359; Bansda, Surat, vi. 404; Bhau-nagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 163; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 217; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Bombay City, viii. 412, 413; Broach, ix. 21, 22, 29; Cambay, ix. 293; Central Índia, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 27, 57; Delhi Division, xi. 223; Dharampur, Surat, xi. 296; Dhārwār, xi. 317; Gulbarga Division, Hyderābād, xii. 375; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 308; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Karāchi, xv. 11; Konkan, Bombay, xv. 395; Lahore Division, xvi. 95; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 201, 254; Nāgpur, xviii. 318; Navsāri, Baroda, their old home and still seat of manufacture of sacred threads by the wives of mobeds or priests, xviii. 423, 425; in Northern Division, Bombay, xix. 137; Poona, xx. 181; Sind, xxii. 406; Surat, xxiii. 158, 164; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thana, xxiii. 294.

Pārsoli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna,

XX. 8.

Parsul, tank in Nāsik, xviii. 405.

Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint. See Parasnāth.

Partāb Chand, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.

Partāb Singh, early Barguja immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pahāsū his head-quarters, xix. 314.

Partāb Singh, Rājā of Partābgarh, founder of Partābgarh town (1617), xx. 21.

Partābgarh, or Pratāpgarh, State in Southern Rājputāna, xx. 8-14; physical

aspects, 8-9; history, 9-10; population, 10-11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11-12; administration, 12-13; education, 13; medical, 14.

Partabgarh, capital of State in Rājputāna, with enamelling industry, xx. 14;

enamelling, iii. 239.

Partābgarh, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xx. 14-21; physical aspects, 14-15; history, 15-16; population, 16-17; agriculture, 17-19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19-20; education, 20; medical, 21.

Partabgarh, tahsil in United Provinces,

XX. 21.

Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.

Partagharsa, peak in Surgujā, Central

Provinces, xxiii. 171.

Parthian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213.

Partridges, including francolins, chikor, sīsī, and hill partridges, i. 258.

Parūr, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21-22.

Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhia, xxi. 241.

Parvatī, wife of Siva. See Durga. Parvatī, Rānī, regent of Travancore (1815-29), xxiv. 8.

Pārvatī, hill with temple near Poona, xx.

Pārvatīpur, village and railway junction in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.

Pārvatīpuram, subdivision and tahsīl in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22. Pārvatīpuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.

Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
 Pashai, language of the Pisācha family,

spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.

Pashm or pan, the undercoat of wool on
Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-

Pashmīna shawls. See Shawls.

Pashto or Pashti, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmīr, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 286; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 14; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 383; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.

Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.

Pāsī principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.

Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.

Pasos, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.

Pasrūr, tahsīl in Siālkot District, Punjab,

Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.

Passagens. See Ferries.

Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Aravalli Hills, v. 402; Ariankāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghāti, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Borghāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutan, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwīlgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghats, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almorā, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chirbitya Lā, or Dungrī Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346-347; Nitī, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xxi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teliāgarhī, Santāl Parganas, xxiii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.

Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.

Pasteur filter, used at Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167.

Pasteur Institutes, iv. 476-477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened), iv. 477

iv. 477. Pasupati, Upper Sind. See Karūr. Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149.

Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27. Pataini Devi, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.

Pātāl Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.

Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255. Pātāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga

Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64. Pātali, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.

Pātaliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Mauryadynasty, ii. 281–282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also Patna.

Patan, tāluka in Baroda, xx. 23-24. Pātan, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-25.

Pātan, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.

Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25-26. Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See Keshorai Pātan.

Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xx. 26.

Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pānini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.

Pātanvādiyas, subdivision of Kolī caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.

Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27. Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27. Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.

Pātdi, town in Ahmadābād. See Pātri, Patelias, cultivating caste, in Pānch Mahāls,

xix. 383.

Pătel, or village headman, în Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503.

Pātels, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dūngarpur, xi. 382. Pathān frontier, xix. 160; physical aspects, i. 10-11.

Pathān mosques, ii. 183-184.

Pathānkot, tahsīl in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27.

Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27-28.

Pathāns, Afghāns resident within India, i. 309; total number, i. 498; language, i. 354-355; genealogy of clans, xix.

Local notices: In Agra, v. 77; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 229, 231; Assam, vi. 157; Attock, vi. 133, 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bājaur, North-West Frontier, vi. 220; callthemselves Pashtuns in Baluchistan, vi. 289; in Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bannu, vi. 396; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 379; ruling family in Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 128, 134; in Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Broach, ix. 22; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Chainpur, Shāhābād, taken by (c. 1650), x. 121; in Chittagong, x. 310; Coorg, xi. 63; riot in Cuddapah (1832), xi. 61; in Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 77, 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hardoi, xiii. 46; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194, 196; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Kashmīr, xv. 102, 103; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 149; Kherī, xv. 271; Basī quarter of Kīratpur, Bijnor, founded by (eighteenth century), xv. 308; in Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mainpurī, xvii. 35-36; Meerut, xvii. 257; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Multān, xviii. 29; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 88; Mysore, xviii. 203-204; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165-166; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sāran, xxii. 87; family of ruling chief, Savanur, Bombay, xxii. 155, 156; in Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 305, 306, 406; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133;

Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān, xxiii. 244; family of ruling chief, Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 409, 410; in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Pāthar Kachhār, Štate in Baghelkhand. See Baraundā.

Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.

Patharghāta, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28-29.

Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx.

29-30.

Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xx. 29-30.
Pathārī, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency,

Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30. Pathāria, thakurāt in Bhopāl Agency,

Central India, viii. 125, xx. 30. Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125. Patheingyi, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xx. 30.

Pāthri, tāluk in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 30-31.

Pāthri, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 31.

Pathyār, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, with an old inscription, xx. 31.

Patiāla, State in Punjab, xx. 31-50; physical aspects, 32-33; history, 34-40; population, 40-41; agriculture, 41-43; forests, 43; trade and communications, 43-44; famine, 44-45; administration, 45-49; education, 49; medical, 49-50; survey, 50; ivory-turning, iii.192; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Patiāla, tahsīl in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 50.

Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50-

Pātidārs, subdivision of Kunbīs in Gujarāt,
 Ahmadābād, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.
 Pātkai, range of hills on north-east frontier

of Assam, xx. 51.

Pātlai, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.

Patlias, tribe, in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Jhābua, xiv. 105.

Patlür, crown tāluk in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xx. 52.
 Patna, Division of Bihār, Bengal, xx. 52-

54. Patna, District in Bengal, xx. 54-65; physical aspects, 54-55; history, 55-58; population, 58-59; agriculture, 59-61; trade and communications, 61-63; ad-

population, 58-59; agriculture, 59-61; trade and communications, 61-63; administration, 63-65; education, 65; medical, 65.

Patna, ancient city in Bengal including

Patna, ancient city in Bengal, including Bankipore, with trade by river and rail, and Government opium factory, xx. 65-70; meteorology, i. 154; Jain Council (310 B.C.), i. 415; massacre (1763), ii. 479; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 200, 243; road from Muttra, iii. 403; opium factory, iv. 242.

Patna. State in Bengal, formerly in Central Provinces, xx. 70-73; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.

Patnī language. See Manchātī.

Patnūlkārans, weaving caste from Gujarāt, in Madura, xvi. 393.

Pato pagoda, Taungtha township, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.

Pātoda, crown tāluk in Bhīr District.

Hyderābād, xx. 73. Patola, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187. Patolas, or variegated saris, manufactured at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25.

Patolis, Muhammadan class, in Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.

Paton, Colonel, rebels attacked in Montgomery (1857), xvii. 411.

Paton, Captain, established high school at Saugor (1828), xxii. 148.

Patr Das, Raja, took Bandogarh fort (1597), vi. 359.

Patras, shikāris and agriculturists, in Coorg, xi. 63.

Pātri, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xx. 73.

Patta, ancestor of the Rawats of Amet (ob. 1567), Rājputāna, v. 292.

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Patuākhāli, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.

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Patvardhan, family of Konkanasth Brāhmans, holders of Southern Marāthā Jāgīrs, xxiii. 91-92.

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Peruah, ruins in Malda District. Pandua.

Perunjingadēva, Pallava chief in Southern India (thirteenth century), ii. 342. Perur, village with temple in Coimbatore,

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Perūr, peak in Pādinālknād, Coorg, xix.

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Peshāwar Sardārs, sons of Sardār Samad Khān driven out of Kohāt by (1828),

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Pethāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xx. 127.

Pethāpur, capital of State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, with dyeing industry, xx. 127. Petit, Sir Dinshaw Mānekjī, hospital at Bombay City, viii. 379.

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Phagwara, trading town in Kapurthala State, Punjab, xx. 128.

Phākial, language of the Tai group of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394. Phākials, hill tribe, on banks of Noa

Dihing, Assam, xi. 346. Phālākāta, village in Jalpaigurī.

Fālākāta.

Phalalum, peak in Himālayas. See Phalūt. Phalauda, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 128.

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Phālia, tahsīl in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xx. 128.

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Phalūt, peak in Himālayas, Darjeeling District, Bengal, xx. 129, xxii. 435.

Phanī Mukuta Rai, first of Nāgbansi family of Chota Nagpur, xxi. 200. Phanse family, held Tarana, Central

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Pharās, peak in Pab Range, Baluchistān,

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Phosphates, general absence of deposits

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Phra, Farrah, Afghānistān, supposed to

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Phūl, nisāmat in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 130-131.

Phūl, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 131.

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Phūl Bāgh, or 'flower garden,' at Gwalior,

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Phül Chaudhri, ancestor of the Phulkian houses in Punjab, xx. 133; founder of Phül town (1627), xx. 131.

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Phulbani, head-quarters of Khondmals subdivision, Angul District, Bengal, xx. 131.

Phulbarā, goddess, temple at Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85.

Phulbāri, or 'flower garden,' Rājmahāl, Santāl Parganas, xxi. 78.

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Phuljhar, zamīndāri in Raipur District, Central Provinces, vii. 15.

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Phūlpur, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135-136. Phultalā, village in Khulnā District,

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Piddington, Mr., analysis of lead ore found in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93.

Pidh, coal-field in Punjab, iii. 137, 138. Pidurutalga, mountain peak in Ceylon, i.

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Pīlībhīt, trading town in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, former Rohilla capital, xx. 143-144.

Pilkhana, town in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xx. 144.

Pilkhuā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 144-145.

Pillai, tribe in Southern India. Vellālas.

Pillars, sculptured or inscribed, and minārs, at Allahābād, ii. 35, 42, 43, 50, v. 237; near Antūr, Hyderabad, v. 387; near Ararāj, Champāran, v. 399; at Bhitrī, Ghāzīpur, i. 57-58, viii. 118; Bhumarā, ii. 51; Delhi, ii. 35, 122, 123, xi. 235; Dhar, Central India, ii. 25, xi. 295; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 347; Dināj-pur, xi. 349; Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 170; Eran, Central India, ii. 43, 51, 56, 122; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gaur, Mālda, ii. 190-191; Giriak, Patna, xii. 246; Jālaun, xiv. 20; Khiching, Orissa, xv. 277; Mahākūta, ii. 43; Malavalli, ii. 59; Mandasor, ii. 43, 50; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meharaulī, ii. 25, 35–36; Muttra, xviii. 74; Mysore, xviii. 187; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; Patancherū, Hyderābād, xx. 26; Pathārī, Central India, xx. 30; Pattadakal, ii. 43, 59; Sankīsā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 60; Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64; Sravana-Belgola, Mysore, ii. 43; Talgund, ii. 43. See also under Asoka.

Pimpalner, tāluka in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 145.

Pimpladevi, petty State in the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, petty State in the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218. Pināhat, tahsīl in Agra District. See Bāh. Pinākini, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. See Penner and Ponnaiyar. Pind Dādan Khān, tahsīl in Jhelum District, Punjab, xx. 145-146.

Pind Dādan Khan, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, with industries of boat-building, pottery, &c., xx. 146; pottery, iii. 244. Pind Dadan Khan Canal, xxii. 221, 222. Pindale, village in Meiktila District,

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Pindāris, freebooters, in Central India, on break-up of the Mughal empire, associated with the Marathas, ii. 443, 494; destroyed by Lord Hastings (1817), ii.

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Pindari, glacier in Almorā District, United Provinces, xx. 145.

Pindi, founder of Jāmki, Šiālkot, xiv. 48. Pindi Bhattian, village in Gujranwala District, Punjab, xv. 146.

Pindi Gheb, subdivision in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 146.

Pindi Gheb, tahsīl in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindi Gheb, town in Attock District,

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Pinglai Devī, temple at Ner, Berār, xix.

Pingutaung pagoda, Kyatpyin, Burma, xxi. 329.

Pinjaris, Musalmān class in Mysore, xviii. 203, 204.

Pinjaur, nizāmat and tahsīl in Patiāla

State, Punjab, xx. 147. Pinjaur, village in Patiāla State, Punjab,

xx. 148. Pinjrapols or animal hospitals, in Gujarāt,

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Pinlebu, township in Katha District,

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putāna, xx. 148. Pīpal tree (Ficus religiosa), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, in Basim, Burma, vii. 96; Berār, vii. 364; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Cuttack, xi. 87; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 32; Poona, xx. 166; Purī, xx. 400; Saugor, xxii. 137; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sind, xxii. 393; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Surat, xxiii. 152; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Wardha, xxiv. 367; Wun, Berar, xxiv. 389.

Pīpār, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xx. 148.

Pipe-bowls, manufactured in Baroda, vii. 55; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Chāndpur, Bijnor, x. 168; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123.

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Pipe-stems, manufactured at Agra, v. 90.

Pipits (Motacillidae), i. 245.

Pīplia, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148.

Piplianagar, thakurāt in Bhopal Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 148.

Piplodā, chiefship in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148-149. Piprahwa, stūpa, ii. 102-103, 104, 133;

inscribed vase from, ii. 43-44, 55, 67. Pīr Ghal, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.

Pîr jān kī Bhatī, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.

Pīr Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. See Magar Talao.

Piram, island with fossils in Ahmadabad District, Bombay, former resort of pirates, xx. 149-151.

Piran Dhar, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.

Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.

Pirīn, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.

Pīr-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tīrāhis driven from Tīrāh by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.

Piriyāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151-

Pirmed, hill station in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 152.

Pirojpur, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152.

Pirojpur, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152-153.

Pīrpainti, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xx. 153.

Pirs, Muhammadan saints, worshipped when dead, i. 435, vii. 236; religious leaders in Chitral, x. 303. See also Pachpiriyas.

Pirthī Pāl, Rājā of Bangāhal, murdered by Rājā Sidh Sen of Mandī (c. 1690), xvii. 154.

Pirthī Shāh, Rājā of Garhwāl (1654), xii. 165.

Pirthi Singh, Rājā of Nādaun, loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 271.

Pirthī Singh, chief of Umri (1882), xxiv. 120.

Pirthīpāl Bahādur Jū Deo, chief of Khaniadhāna (1854), xv. 244.

Pirthūdakeshwar temple, Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.

Pisācha, group of languages intermediate between Indo-Aryan and Eranian, i. 355-357, 395.

Pishīn, subdivision and tahsīl in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān, xx. 153. Pishīn Lora, river in Baluchistān, xx. 153.

Pistachio nuts, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Chāgai, x. 118; Jhalawān, xiv. 109; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Loralai, xvi. 173, 177; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 16; Sarawān, xxii. 100; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381; Zhob, xxiv. 432.

Pitalkhorā, caves, ii. 112.

Pītāmbar Singh, insurgent landholder in Palāmau, hanged (1857), xix. 338.

Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes khasiana), found only in one spot in Jaintia Hills, Assam, i. 200; also several species in Malay Peninsula, i. 207.

Pitenikas, conquered nation of Southern India, mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions (third century B.C.), ii. 325; at Paithān, Hyderābād, xiii. 235.

Pith models, manufactured in Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35. Pithāpuram, historic estate in Godāvari

District, Madras, xx. 153-155.

Pithāpuram, tahsīl in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 155.

Pithāpuram, town and place of pilgrimage in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 155-156.

Pithāpuram Rājā's College, Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340.

Pithasthan, place sacred to the goddess Satī, Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85. Pīthora, Rāe, Hindu king. See Prīthwī

Pithoro, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar Dis-

trict, Sind, xx. 156.

Pitman, Major, defeated Naosajī Naik Muskī in Berār (1819), vii. 97

Pitrapaksha, Hindu festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.

Pitti, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.

Piyain, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.

Piyāsbāri, tank at Gaur, xii. 190.

Place, Lionel, Collector of Chingleput (1794), land settlement of Chingleput, x. 265; built tank at Madurantakam, xvi. 408.

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Pur, town in Muzanamagar District, United Provinces, xx. 395.

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Puran Mal, money-lender of Hyderābād, influence in Berār, vii. 371.

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Purī, town in Orissa, Bengal, with worldfamed temple of Jagannāth, xx. 408-412; palm-leaf archives of temple, ii.

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Purnea, town in Purnea District, Bengal, xx. 420-421; damascening, iii. 240. Purohita, or family priest, i. 432-433.

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Puttur, village in South Kanara District,

Madras, xxi. 1. Puttūr, tahsīl in North Arcot District,

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Pyinbya, king, founder of Pagan (847), xviii. 122.

Pyindaye, old township in Lower Burma.

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Pyingado (Xylia dolabriformis), valuable timber tree in Burma, ix. 141, 168; found in Akyab, v. 195; Bassein, vii. 112; Upper Chindwin, x. 245; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 32; Henzada, xiii. 108;

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Pyinmanā, subdivision and township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxi. 10.

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Sakhantlang, hill range in Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.

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Saman Burj, building at Agra, v. 86. Samāna, ancient town in Patiāla, Punjab, which formerly gave its name to a kind of calico, xxii. 1-2.

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Samka, Southern Shan State, Eurma, xxii, 22.

Samkara, last Hindu king of Deogiri, captured and slain by Malik Kāfūr (1312), ii. 343.

Samla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. xv. 168, xxii. 22.

Samman Burj, building at Lahore, xvi.

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Sang Aw, or 'the Pa-ok-chok,' supre-macy of, in South Hsenwi State, Burma (ob. 1889), xiii. 218.

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Sangala, capture by Alexander, ii. 276-277. Sangameshwar, tāluka in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxii. 49.

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Sangamner, tāluka in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 50.

Sangamner, trading town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 50.

Sanganer, town in Jaipur State, Rājputana, with manufacture of chintzes, xxii. 50-51; calico-printing, iii. 186; tinselpainting, iii. 185.

Sangani, petty State in Kathiawar. See Kotda.

Sangareddipet, head-quarters of Medak District, Hyderābād, xxii. 51.

Sangarh, tahsīl in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxii. 51.

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Buddhist Sangha, Congregation of monks, i. 410; of Jain monks, i. 415. Sanghar, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxii. 51.

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Sanghjī Jethwa, traditional founder of Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.

Sangin Ali (ob. 1570), founder of ruling family in Chitral, x. 301.

Sangla, village with ruins in Gujranwala

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Sāngli, capital of State in Bombay, xxii.

Sangma, exogamous sept of Gāros, Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 175.

Sangod, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xxii. 54.

Sāngojī, founder of Kotda or Sāngāni, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 1.

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Sangrām Singh, Chauhān Rājput, traditional founder of Etah (fourteenth century), xii. 37.

Sangram or Sanga Singh I, the greatest of the Rānās of Mewār (1508-27), xxiv. 89; took Chanderi (1520), x. 164; defeated Mahmud Khiljī II and took Gagraun, xii. 122; enlarged territory of the Rajputs, xxi.96; encountered Babar's army at Khanua (1527), and was defeated and mortally wounded, ii. 394, vii. 19, xv. 245, xxi. 96; took Ranthambhor, xxi. 235; took Sarangpur from Mahmud Khilji II (1526), xxii. 96.

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Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxii.

Sangrūr, nisāmat and tahsīl in Jīnd

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Sankara Varman, king of Kashmir (883-902), xv. 91-92; invaded kingdom of

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Santarasa, king of Humcha, founder of Vastāra, xxiv. 301.

Sante Bennur, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.

Santhal, petty State in Mahī Kantha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 79.

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Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Bijāwar (1899), viii. 189.

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Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsīpaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220. Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West

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Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80-81.

Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. See Mah-İshāsur Mardini.

Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.

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Sarabhojī, last Rājā of Tanjore (ob. 1832), xxii. 228-229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.

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Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xxii. 84-93; physical aspects, 85-86; history, 86; population, 86-88; agriculture, 88-89; trade and communications, 89-91; famine, 91; administration, 91-93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.

Sāran, subdivision in Sāran District. Bengal. See Chāpra.

Saranda, hill range in Singhbhum District, Bengal, xxii. 93.

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Sarasvatī, river goddess in the Rigveda, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhar, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx.

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Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Rangpur, xxi. 226.

Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujarāt (1723-30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.

Sārdā, river flowing from the Himālayas through north-western Oudh, xxii. 102-

Sardar Khan, Haidar Alī's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780), xxiii. 277. Sardar Khan, Malik, chief of the Numria

clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.

Sardar Singh, Raja of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.

Sardar Singh, chief of Lugasi, Central India (1814-60), loyal during Mutiny, xvi. 209.

Sardar Singh, Rana of Mewar (1838-42), xxiv. Q2.

Sardār Singh, Rājā of Bīkaner (1851-72),

viii. 207; founder of Sardārshahr, xxii. 104.

Sardar Singh, present Maharaja of Jodh-

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Sardargarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.

Sardarni Lachhman Kunwar (ob. 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.

Sardarpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwā Bhīl Corps, xxii. 103-104.

Sardarshahr, town in Bikaner State. Rājputāna, xxii. 104.

Sardhana, tahsil in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.

Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.

Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (ob. 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105-107.

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Sārdūl Šingh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1879-1900), xv. 312.

Sarfa Khān, Dīwān, tomb at Tatta, Sind, xxii. 402.

Sarfarāz Alī, Mīr, appointed by Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwar, to watch ministers (1820), vii. 38.

Sarfarāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1739), vii. 217; defeated by Alī Vardi Khan at Giriā (1740), xii. 245.

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Punjab, xxii. 107. Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.

Sargujā, State in Central Provinces. See

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Sarh Salempur, former name of Narwal tahsil, United Provinces, xxii. 108.

Sarīla, petty sanad State in Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, ix. 77, xxii. 108.

Sāriputta-Upatissa, disciple of Buddha, ii. 37; relics of, ii. 44.

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pur. Sarjā Ballār Sāh, ninth Gondī prince of

Chānda, x. 150.

Sarjāpur, town in Bangalore District,

Mysore, xxii. 109.

Sarje Rao Ghātke, father-in-law and minister of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xii. 423; Indore sacked and inhabitants massacred (1801), ix. 341, xiii. 337, 349.

Sarjū, two rivers in the United Provinces. See Gogrā and Tons (Eastern).

Sarkāri Mandir, temple at Mīrpur, Kashmīr, xvii. 364.

Sarkat, Rājā, traditional founder of Sardhana town, xxii. 105.

Sarkhej, tomb near Ahmadābād, v. 108. Sarmishta tank, Vadnagar, Baroda, vii. 28, xxiv. 203.

Sarnamayī, Mahārāni, furnished Berhampore with a supply of filtered water (1894), viii. 2.

Sarnat Singh, son of Hindupat of Panna, banished (1777), x. 198.

Sārnāth, ancient remains near Benares. United Provinces, xxii. 109; inscription on pedestal of image of Buddha, ii. 35; Asoka pillar, ii. 109 n.

Sarneswar, shrine at Sirohi, Rajputana, xxiii. 37.

Saror, reservoir in Cutch, xi. 75.

Sar-o-Tar, ruins in Afghānistān, v. 45. Sarpān Malik, ruined fort at Mirjān said to have been built by, xvii. 364.

Sarparras, tribe in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 15, xxii. 99. Sarrāfkhāna, building at Namāla, Berār,

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Sarsāwā, ancient town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xxii. 109-

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Säru Pennu, hill-god of Khonds in Khondmāls, xv. 284.

Sarup Singh, chief of Ramgarh, murdered by chief of Alwar (c. 1777), xxi. 177. Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1837-64), xiv.

167. Sarūp Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1842-61), xxiv. 92.

Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jobat (ob. 1897), xiv. 178.

Sarvadarsana-samgraha, the, work of materialistic philosophy by Mādhava (fourteenth century), ii. 261.

Sarvavarman, Maukhari king, seal, ii. 28,

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Sarwāhī, ancient site in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxii. 110.

Sarwan, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 110.

Sarwar, town in Kishangarh State, Rājputāna, with garnet quarries, xxii. 110-111.

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Shikāris, caste in Sind, viii. 307; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.

Shikarpur, former District in Sind. See Lārkāna and Sukkur Districts.

Shikārpur, subdivision in Sukkur District, Sind, xxii. 275.

Shikārpur, tāluka in Sukkur District, Sind, xxii. 275-276.

Shikārpur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, dépôt of trade with Central Asia, xxii. 276-277.

Shikarpur, tāluk in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 277-278. Shikarpur, town in Shimoga District,

Mysore, xxii. 278.

Shikarpur, town in Bulandshahr District.

United Provinces, with handsome buildings, xxii. 278. Shikohābād, tahsīl in Mainpurī District,

United Provinces, xxii. 278-279. Shikohābād, industrial town in Mainpurī

District, United Provinces, xxii. 279. Shillong, subdivision in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xxii. 279-280.

Shillong, town and cantonment in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, and summer headquarters of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xxii. 280-281.

Shillong Peak, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 254. Shimgā festival. See Holī.

Shimoga, District in Mysore, xxii. 281-289; physical aspects, 281-283; history, 283-286; population, 286; agriculture, 286-287; trade and communications, 288; administration, 288-289; education, 289; medical, 289.

Shimoga, tāluk in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 289-290.

Shimoga, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 290; chintzes, iii. 201. Shimpis, tailors, in Khandesh, xv. 231.

Shīnā, language of the Pisācha group, intermediate between Eranian and Indo-Aryan, i. 356; spoken in Gilgit, xii. 240. Shināki, group of small republics in upper valley of the Indus, near Gilgit, xxii. 290-291.

Shinbinnangaing pagoda, in Sagaing,

Burma, xxi. 355

Shinbinthalyaung, Buddha image at Pegu, Burma, xx. 97.

Shinbome, pagoda built by, at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.

Shinbyuyatki pagoda, in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231.

Shindatwe shrine, in Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 261.

Shindos, descendants of Brāhmans and female slaves, in Ratnāgiri, Bombay, xxi. 249.

Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.

Shinmaw, said to contain a tooth of Gautama, on Tavoy Point, Burma, xxiii. 261.

Shinmokti pagoda, near Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 261.

Shinmunhla, queen of Anawrata, Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, built by, xvii. 128.

Shīns, caste, in Gilgit, xii. 240; Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.

Shinsawbu, built herself a palace at Dagon, Burma (1460), xxi. 214.

Shintangs, tribe, in Chin Hills, x. 274. Shinwaris, tribe, in Afghanistan, v. 46; Jalālābād, xiv. 12.

Shipbuilding, formerly at Bombay, viii. 405; at Cocanada, Godavari, x. 338; Damān, xi. 129; Surat, xxiii. 161; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.

Shipki, pass in Tibet, i. 18, xxii. 291. Shipman, Sir Abraham, in command of troops sent to take over Bombay from Portuguese, died on Anjidiv Island (1664), v. 385.

Shipping, tonnage of sailing and steam vessels engaged in foreign trade of India, from 1884 to 1904, iii. 76; proportion of, to and from British possessions and under British flag, iii.

Shirāni Country, tract on border of North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 291-292.

Shiranis, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289; expedition against (1853), xix. 208.

Shirhatti, town in Sangli State, Bombay, xxii. 292.

Shirol, town in Kolhapur State, Bombay, xxii. 202.

Shirpur, tāluka in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 293. Shirpur, town in West Khandesh District,

Bombay, centre of cotton trade, xxii.

Shīsh Mahal, 'mirrored palace,' in Agra fort, ii. 129, v. 86; at Lahore, xvi.

Shīsham or sissū trees (Dalbergia Sissoo), in India generally, iii. 104; found in Baroda, vii. 52; Champāran, x. 138; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 380; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359; Hill Tippera, xiii. 121; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391 ; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31, 37 ; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kashmīr, xv. 107; Kohāt, xv. 347; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204; Meerut, xvii. 254; Miānwāli, xvii. 321; Multān, xviii. 31; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Mysore,

xviii. 216; Naini Tal, xviii. 328; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33, 43; Peshawar, xx. 113; Punjab, xx. 309, 311; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sāran, xxii. 85; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Shāhpur, xxii. 218.

Shiu Daval Singh (1818-78), founder of Rādhāswāmī sect, i. 427.

Shiv Singh, Rājā of Idar, Mahī Kāntha (1753-91), xiii. 325-326.

Shiv Singh, Thakur, chief of Piploda, furnished British with cavalry and men during Mutiny, xx. 149.

Shivaganga, estate and town in Madras. See Sivaganga.

Shivarājpur, tahsīl in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xxii. 293-294.

Shivbāra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxii. 294.

Shivganga, valley in the Salt Range, Punjab, xxii. 294.

Shivner, historic hill-fort with Buddhist caves, in Poona District, Bombay, xxii. 294.

Shivrām Dumal, ghāt at Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, built by, xx. 395.

Shiyali, tāluk in Tanjore District, Madras,

xxii. 294-295. Shiyāli, town in Tanjore District, Madras, birthplace of Tamil poet and saint, xxii. 295.

Shoes. See Boots and Shoes.

Sholagas, or Sholigas, jungle tribe, on Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; in Coimbatore Hills, x. 361; Mysore, xviii. 200.

Sholāpur Agency, State in Bombay. See Akalkot,

Sholāpur, District in Bombay, xxii. 205-305; physical aspects, 295-296; history, 296-297; population, 297-298; agriculture, 299-301; forests, 301; trade and communications, 301-302; famine, administration, 302-303; 303-304; education, 304-305; medical, 305; meteorology, i. 126, 142.

Sholāpur, tāluka in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 305.

Sholāpur, historic city in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with old fort and cottonmills, xxii. 305-307; silver-work, iii. 239.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill, xxii. 302, 306.

Sholas, forest glades in the Nilgiris, Madras, botany of, i. 188, xix. 87, 96. Sholeswara temple. See Choleswara. Sholigas. See Sholagas.

Sholinghur, town with temples in North Arcot District, Madras, scene of battle (1781), xxii. 307-308. Shorāpur, *tāluk* and town in Gulbarga

District, Hyderabad. See Surapur.

Shorarūd, sub-tahsīl in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistan. See Quetta Tahsil. Shore, Sir John. See Teignmouth, Lord. Shorkot, tahsil in Jhang District, Punjab. xxii. 308.

Shorkot, town with ruins in Thang District, Punjab, xxii. 308-309; inscribed bricks found, ii. 40.

Shoto, low caste in Hindu Kush, xiii,

Shravan Belgola, village in Hassan District, Mysore. See Sravana Belgola.

Shrews, including 'musk rat' (Crocidura caerulea), i. 224-225.

Shrīgonda, tāluka in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 309.

Shrigonda, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 309.

Shrikes (Laniidae), i. 243.

Shrines, at Ahmadnagar (Alamgīr), v. 124; Ahobilam, Kurnool (Vaishnava), v. 127-128; Ajmer (Saiyid Husain and Muīn-ud-dīn Chishti), v. 141, 170, 171; Amarapura, Burma (Shwegyetyet pagodas), xvii. 128; Ambalapulai, Travancore (Krishnaswāmi), v. 288; Amroha, Moradābād (Shaikh Saddu and Shāh Wilāyat), v. 331; Anandpur, Hoshiarpur (Sikh), v. 336; Arakan, Burma, v. 392; Arasur Hills, Mahi Kāntha (Ambā Bhawāni), v. 400; Bābā Budan Mountains, Mysore (Bābā Budan), vi. 164; Badrīnāth Peak, Garhwāl (Vishnu), vi. 179–180; Badvel, Cudda-pah, vi. 181; Bāgevādi, Bijāpur (Baseshwar, Ganpati, Mallikārjun, and Sangameshwar), vi. 183; Bālāpur, Berār (Shaikh Bābū), vi. 234; Bālkonda, Hyderābād, vi. 249; Baluchistān, vi. 293; Bārkūr, South Kanara (Jain), vii. 22; Bassein, Burma, vii. 109; Bellary, vii. 162; Bengal, vii. 222; Berār, vii. 375; Beyt, Kāthiāwār (Krishna's four wives and his mother, and Shankh Nārāyan), viii. 18; Bhadreswar, Cutch (Siva), viii. 23; Bhāgalpur (Muhammadan), viii. 37; Bhaisa, Hyderābād (Musalman saints), viii. 41; Bhavsari, Poona (Satvai), viii. 99; Bhit Shāh, Sind (Shāh Abdul Latīf), xxii. 411; Bosra, Vizagapatam (Siva), xix. 312; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Chidambaram, South Arcot (Siva), x. 219; Chinchli, Kolhāpur, x. 226; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Chitrakūt, Bāndā, x. 300; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg (Kaimada), xi. 18; Delhi (Nizām-uddīn), xi. 239; Dera Ghāzi Khān (Sakhi Sarwar), xi. 257; Devīkot, Dinājpur (Alā-ud-dīn), xi. 276; Dewās, Central India (Devīvāsinī), xi. 281; Dhākādakshin, Sylhet (Chaitanya), xi. 282;

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Shujā, Sultān, brother of Aurangzeb, contest for Mughal throne (1658-61), ii. 401, 402; perished miserably in Arakan, vi. 301; built fort for defence of Bengal against raids of Arakanese, vi. 167; defeated by Aurangzeb in Fatehpur (1659), xii. 77; governor of Bengal (1639-60), vii. 214, 217, xxiv. 153; erected Lukāchuri, or eastern gate at Gaur (1650), xii. 187, 191; strengthened fortifications at Monghyr (1659), xvii. 393, 402; palace at Rājmahāl, xxi. 78; retreat to Tanda (1660), xxiii. 221,

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Shujāat Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1729-40), xii. 20.

Shujabad, tahsil in Multan District, Punjab, xxii. 309-310.

Shujābād, town in Multān District, Pun-

jab, xxii. 310.

Shujālpur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, residence of Shujāat Khān, with cenotaph of Rānojī Sindhia, xxii. 310-311.

Shujaota, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency,

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Rohillas with British help (1774), ii. 483-484, vii. 5, ix. 315, xxi. 307; invaded Bengal (1763), vii. 180; defeated by British in Cawnpore (1765), ix. 308; built house at Dalmau, xi. 127; head-quarters at Fyzābād, v. 176, xii. 111, 117, 118; held Jhānsi, xiv. 148; country house at Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; founded Nawābganj, Gondā, xviii. 428; founded Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xxii. 201; Allahābād territory assigned to (1773), xxiv. 157.

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Shujā-ul-mulk. See Shāh Shujā.

Shujā-ul-mulk, present Mehtar of Chitral (1895), x. 302-303.

Shujāwal Khān. See Shujā Khān. Shujawalpur, town in Central India. See

Shujālpur.

Shukr-ud-din, shrine at Wular, Kashmir,

xxiv. 387. Shurgan Tunga, peak in Lāhul. See Deo-Tibba.

Shwe Yan, rebel leader in Sagaing, Burma (1885-8), xxi. 354.

Shweandaw pagoda, Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 345.

Shwebannyin pagoda, Legaing township. Burma, xvii. 348.

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Shwebo, town in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, original capital of last dynasty of kings of Burma, xxii. 322-324.

Shwebo Canal, Burma, iii. 343-344. Shwebontha pagoda, Tagaung, Burma,

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Shwedaung, town in Prome District, Lower Burma, with silk industry, xxii. 324-325.

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Bhamo District, Upper Burma, xxii.

Shwegu pagoda, Pakokku, Burma, x. 231, xix. 322.

Shwegugyi pagoda, in Kathā, Burma, xv. 155; at Pagan, xix. 313; Tagaung, xxi. 329.

Shwegyaung, Buddhist monastery, Man-

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Shwegyetyet, shrines at Amarapura, Burma, xvii. 128.

Shwegyin, subdivision and township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxii. 325.

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Sibsāgar, town in Sibsāgar District, Assam, former Ahom capital, headquarters of District to be transferred to Jorhāt, xxii. 354-355; horn-work, iii. 193.

Siddāpur, tāluka in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxii. 355-356.

Siddapura, village in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, with recently discovered edicts of Asoka, xxii. 356.

Siddhanāth, temple at Māndhāta, Nimār, xvii. 152.

Siddhāntas, Sanskrit astronomical works, ii. 265.

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Siddhavattam, subdivision and tāluk in Cuddapah District, Madras. See Sidhout.

Siddheswar, hills in Assam. See Saras-

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Sidlaghatta, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xxii. 359-360.

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Sillana, State and town in Central India. See Sailāna.

Sillod, crown tāluk in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxii. 375.

Silva, Bernardo Peres da, Governor of Goa (1835), xii. 257.

Silva, Jean de (Bourbon), fugitives from Mutiny received by (1857), xiii. 324. Silveira, Antonio de, defended Diu against

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Silver-work. See Gold- and Silver-work. Sim, Major, survey of Pāmban Channel (1828), xix. 376.

Simha Deva, king of Kashmīr. Taya Simha.

Simhāchalam, temple in Vizagapatam, Madras, xxii. 375.

Simhāsana-dvātrimsikā, the, Sanskrit collection of fairy-tales, of Buddhistic origin, ii. 252.

Simhāsanaswāmits, religious heads of the Lingāyats, Ujjini, Bellary, seat of, xxiv.

Simla, District in Delhi Division, Punjab, xxii. 376-382; physical aspects, 376-378; history, 378; population, 378-379; agriculture, 379-380; forests, 380; trade and communications, 380-381; administration, 381-382; education, 382; medical, 382.

Simla, town in Simla District, Punjab, summer capital of the Government of India and permanent head-quarters of many of the Army departments, xxii. 382-385; observatory, i. 105; meteorology, i. 113, 151-152, 155.

Simla-cum-Bharauli, isolated tracts in Simla District, Punjab, xxii. 385.

Simla Hill States, group of States in Punjab, under a Superintendent, xxii. 385-388; surveys, iv. 493.

Simpson, Lieutenant, killed by Manipuris (1891), xvii. 188.

Sinagi Nāmgyāl, king of Ladākh, Spiti fell into hands of (c. 1630), xxiii.

Sinbaungwe, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xxii. 388.

Sinbyumashin, mother of king Thibaw's three queens, xvii. 141.

Sinbyumyashin, king of Toungoo. See Bayin Naung.

Sinbyushin, king of Burma (1764-76), ix. 123; rule in Ava, vi. 152; sent army against Mergui (1775), xvii. 297; moved capital from Shwebo to Ava (1766), xxii. 323.

Sinchulā, hill range in Eastern Bengal,

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Sinchulā, Treaty of, with Bhutān (1865),

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Sind, province of Bombay Presidency, xxii. 389-432; physical aspects, 389-394; history, 394-403; population, 403-412; agriculture, 412-416; fisheries, 416; rents, wages, and prices, 416-417; forests, 417-418; mines and minerals, 418; arts and manufactures, 418; commerce and trade, 418-420; communications, 420-421; administration, 421-422; legislation and justice, 422; revenue, 422-423; land revenue, 423-424; miscellaneous revenue, 424-427; public works, 427-428; local and municipal, 428-430; army, 430; police and jails, 430; education, 430-431; medical, 431; bibliography, 431-432.

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Sind, river of Central India, xxii. 432-433. Sind College, at Karāchi, xv. 12, 18. Sind Press Company, cotton-presses at

Karāchi, xv. 12. Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (former

company), iii. 376, 398. Sindan, old name for Sanjan, Thana, xxii. 56.

Sindas, line of Naga chiefs in Belagutti, Mysore (twelfth century), vii. 144.

Sindes, agricultural caste, in Aurangabad,

Hyderābād, vi. 144. Sindgi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bom-

bay, xxii. 433.

Sindhia, family name of Raja of Gwalior, wars with, ii. 442, 443, 484, 491, 502; British relations with, ii. 444, iv. 10, 11. 65, 70, 74, 75, 76; Bagh possessed, vi. 184; Barnagar conquered (eighteenth century), vii. 23; Govind Rao Gaikwar supported in quarrel with Mānājī Gaikwār, vii. 36; Rājā of Baroda, Central India, compelled to acknowledge suzerainty of, vii. 84; Belgaum harried, vii. 148; Bhind fell to (eighteenth century), viii. 110; ceded share of Chanderi State to the British (1844), xiv. 138; Gohad under, xi. 324; history of rule in Gwalior, xii. 421-426; family cenotaphs at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151-152; sent by Peshwā to levy dues in Mālwā (1724), ix. 340; Mandasor possessed by, xvii. 150; Nadīgaon pargana held by Rājā of Datia from, xviii. 283; Narod fell to (nineteenth century), xviii. 381; rule in Nimār, xix. 108, 119; Pāvāgarh held by (1761-1803, 1804-53), xx. 80; Rājgarh became tributary to, xxi, 69; Rājā of Ratlām became tributary to, xxi. 241; mansions belonging to, at Shrīgonda, Ahmadnagar, xxii. 309; Sikarwārī fell to (eighteenth century), xxiii. 419; held Sindkhed, xxii. 434; Sunel fell to, xxiii. 146; in Tonk, xxiii. 417; Udaipur invested and laid waste, xxiv. 91, 92; Ujjain passed to (c. 1750), xxiv. 114-115; Yāval possessed, xxiv. 415. See also Jaiājī, Mahādjī, and Daulat Rao Sindhia.

Sindhī, or Sindī, language of the outer group of the Indo-Aryan family, with four dialects and no literature, i. 362, 364, 372, 397; spoken in Baluchistan, vi. 287; Pombay Presidency, viii. 300-302; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jhalawān, Baluchistan, xiv. 111; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 330; Sind, viii. 305, 306, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, xxii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.

Sindhnūr, tāluk in Raichūr District,

Hyderābād, xxii. 433. Sindhnur, town in Raichur District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.

Sindhudrug, fort on island near Malvan,

Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (995-1010), xi.

Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.

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Sindkhed, village in Buldāna District, Berār, home of the Marāthā family of

Jādon, xxii. 433-434. Sindkheda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.

District, Bombay, xxii. 434. Sindkheda, town in West Khandesh Dis-

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Singāhī Bhadaura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.

Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435. Singailla, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal,

xxii. 435.

Singār Chaorī, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 40.

Singār Chaorī, temple at Chitor, x. 299. Singareni coal-field, Hyderābād, iii. 132, 135, xiii. 261.

Singhana, Yādava king (1210-47), ii. 341; acquired Western Chālukyan kingdom, xi. 200; rule in Deccan from 1191, vi. 143.

Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājput-

āna, xxii. 435.

Singhar, Sumra ruler of Sind, Cutch overrun (end of eleventh century), xi. 78.

Singhāra or water-chestnut, found in Damoh, xi. 139; Kashmīr, xv. 126-127; Lūni river, xvi. 212; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Singhbhūm, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division, Bengal, xxiii. 1-11; physical aspects, 1-3; history, 4-6; population, 6-7; agriculture, 7-8; forests, 8; minerals, 8; trade and communications, 8-9; famine, 9; administration, 9-10; education, 10-11; medical, 11; botany, i. 190-191; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; minerals, iii. 144; copper, iii. 144. Singlā, river of Assam, xxiii. 11.

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Singpho Hills, tract of hilly country on border of Assam, xxiii. 11-12.

Singphos, tribe in Assam, vi. 14; on banks of Noa Dihing, xi. 346; Khamti Hills, xv. 222; Singpho Hills, xxiii. 11-12.

Singpur, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. See Mehwās Estates.

Singu, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi, 12, Singu, Myingyan, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140.

Singu Min, king of Burma (1776-81), ix. 123.

Sinhgarh, historic hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 12-13. Sinjhoro, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar

District, Sind, xxiii. 13.
Sinirānis, tribe, in Chāgai, Baluchistān

Sinjrānis, tribe, in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.

Sinnar, tāluka in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.

Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13-14. Sinor, town with temples and bathing

ghāt in Baroda, xxiii. 14. Sinpyushin pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma,

xxi. 355. Siohārā, town in Bijnor District, United

Provinces. See Seohārā. Sipāh Kambar Khel, tribe sharing in Khyber allowance (1840), xv. 302.

Siprā, river of Central India, xxiii. 14-15. Siprī, town and railway terminus in Gwalior State, Central India, former British cantonment, xxiii. 15.

Sīra, tāluk in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 15.

Sīra, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, former Muhammadan capital, xxiii. 15-16.

Siraguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras. See Siruguppa.

Siraikī, dialect of Sindī, i. 372; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Khairpur, xv. 212; Noith-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.

Sirājganj, subdivision in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 16.

Sirājganj, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16-17.

Sirāj-ud-daula, Nawāb of Bengal (1756-7), ii. 474, vii. 217; took Calcutta (1756), ii. 474, vii. 218, ix. 264; conspiracy to set Mīr Jafar in his place, ii. 475; battle of Plassey (1757), ii. 475-476, iv. 9, xx. 156; murder, ii. 476.

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Sirāj-ul-mulk, minister at Hyderābād

(1843-7 and 1851-3), xiii. 241-242, xxi. 394. Sirālkoppa, town in Shimoga District.

Mysore, xxiii. 17.

Sirampur, subdivision and town in Hooghly District, Bengal. See Serampore. Siranda, lake in Las Bela State, Baluchi-

stān, xxiii. 17.

Siras Pāl, Sarsāwā named after, xxii. 109-110.

Sirasgaon, town in Amraotī District,

Berār, xxiii. 17. Sirāthū, tahsīl in Allahābād District,

United Provinces, xxiii. 18.

Sīrgāli, town in Madras. See Shiyāli. Sirhind, historic town in Patiāla State, Punjab, sacked by the Sikhs, xxiii. 20-2I.

Sirhind, tahsīl in Patiāla State, Punjab. See Fatchgarh.

Sirhind Canal, perennial canal in Punjab,

iii. 331, 333, 357, xxiii. 18-20. Sirī-ki-pind, ruins near Bābarkhāna, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201.

Sir-Kap-kā-kot, ruins near Shāhdheri,

Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201.

Sirmūr, Hill State in Punjab, xxiii. 21-28; physical aspects, 21-22; history, 22-24; population, 24; agriculture, 24forests, 25-26; minerals, 26; trade and communications, 26; administration, 26-28; education, 28; medical, 28; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Sirmur geological series, i. 91.

Sirmur Sappers and Miners, accompanied Tīrāh expedition in 1897 under Major

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Sirohi, capital of State in Rājputāna, famous for cutlery, xxiii. 37; dama-

scening, iii. 240.

Sīron, village with ruins in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 37. Sironchā, tahsīl in Chānda District, Cen-

tral Provinces, xxiii. 37-38. Sironj, district in Central India, belonging to Tonk State, xxiii. 38.

Sironi, ancient town in Tonk State, Central India, xxiii. 39.

Sirpur, tāluk in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 39.

Sirpur, village with old temple in Akola District, Berar, xxiii. 39-40.

Sirpur Tändur, former sub-district in Bīdar Division, Hyderābād, xxiii. 4045; physical aspects, 40-41; history, 41; population, 41-42; agriculture, 42-43; forests, 43; minerals, 43; trade and communications, 43; famine, 43; administration, 43-44; education, 44-45; medical, 45.

Sirsa, subdivision and tahsīl in Hissār

District, Punjab, xxiii. 45.

Sirsa, ancient town in Hissar District, Punjab, xxiii. 45-46; meteorology, i. 149; leather-work, iii, 190.

Sirsa, town in Allahabad District, United

Provinces, xxiii. 46.

Sirsāganj, village in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xxiii. 46. Sirsī, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central

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Bombay, xxiii. 46-47. Sirsi, town in North Kanara District,

Bombay, xxiii. 47. Sirsī, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 47. Sirsilla, tāluk in Karīmnagar District,

Hyderābād, xxiii. 47.

Sir-Sukh or Taxila plate with inscription,

Sir-Sukh-kā-kot, ruins near Shāhdheri, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201.

Siruguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras, xxiii. 47-48.

Sirūr, tāluka in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 48.

Sirūr, town and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 48-49.

Sirūr, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xxiii. 49.

Siruttondanallur, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 49 Sirvel, tāluk in Kurnool District, Madras,

xxiii. 49. Sisāngchandli, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

Bombay, xv. 167, xxiii. 49.

Sissū. See Shīsham.

Sisunāga, dynasty in Northern India (c. 600 B.C.), ii. 273-274; overthrown in Patna by Nandas, xx. 67.

Sisupāla, Rājā of Chedi, temple of Bhawani, Amraoti, traditional scene of projected marriage of Rukminī, bride

of Krishna, with, v. 314, 400. Sisupāla-vadha, the, Sanskrit poem by Māgha (seventh century), ii. 240-241. Siswāli, ancient village near Mangrol,

Kotah, Rājputāna, xvii. 181.

Sit Kade, precipice, Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81.

Sītā, wife of Rāma, legend of carrying off of, by Ravana of Ceylon and rescue by Rāma, v. 228, xvi. 245, xix. 278, xxi. 173, xxiii. 51, xxiv. 146, 306, 313, 362; Chitrakūt visited by, x. 300; Sītākot, Dinājpur, supposed to be home of, xi.

349; Chāvdi or marriage hall of, at Modhera, Baroda, xvii. 381; believed to have lived at Nāsik, xviii. 410.

Sītā and Rāma, temple of, at Soron, Etah, xxiii. 89.

Sītā Bai's Devala, cave in Elephanta

Island, Bombay, xii. 4. Sīta Rām, treasurer of Muhammad Shāh, constructed buildings at Dādri, xi. 121.

Sītā Rām Rai, Rājā, legendary rule in Jessore, xiv. 92-93.

Sītā Rām Rāz, Kājā of Vizianagram (1759-84), xxiv. 340.

Sītābaldī, hill and fort near Nāgpur,

Central Provinces, scene of battle (1817), xxiii. 49-50. Sitabaldī, battle of (1817), ii. 444, 495.

Sītābaldī, battle of (1817), ii. 444, 495. Sītābengā cave, on Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176.

Sītākund, hot springs in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxiii. 50.

Sītākund, village with temples in Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii.

Situlā or Sītlā, goddess of small-pox, temple of, at Gurgaon Masāni, Punjab, xii. 412; cult of, in Punjab, xx. 290; gorge at Tilothu, Shāhābād, sacred to, xxiii. 360.

Sitaleswar Mahādeva, *lingam* temple of, at Chandrāvati, xiv. 123.

Sītāmarhi, subdivision in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 51.

Sītāmarhi, trading town in Muzassarpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 51.

Sītāmau, State in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xxiii. 51-53.

Sītāmau, capital of State in Central India,

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44; Sultānganj, Bhāgalpur, xxiii. 130; Wardak, ii. 25.

Suādi, capital of Gāngpur State, Bengal, xxiii. 113.

Suālkuchi, trade centre in Kāmrūp District, Assam. See Soālkuchi. Suar, tahsīl in Rāmpur State, United

Provinces, xxiii. 113.

Subandhu, author of the Vāsavadattā, Sanskrit prose romance (c. 600), ii. 241. Subankhāli, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal. See Subarnakhāli. Subankhātā, village in Kāmrūp District,

Assam, with Bhotiā fair, xxiii. 113. Subansirī, river of Assam, xxiii. 113-114. Subarnabanik, trading caste in Bengal, i.

328, ix. 268. Subarnakhāli, village in Mymensingh

District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 114. Subarnarekhā, river of Bengal, xxiii. 114. Subāthu, hill cantonment in Simla District, Punjab. See Sabāthu.

Subha Karan, Rājā of Datiā (1656-83),

xi. 195-196, 199. Subha Singh, rebelled (1696), and overran Burdwān, ix. 93, 101, 102, 263, xxiv. 70.

Subha Singh, Sardār, Sikh chieftain, Dogars of Mamdot reduced to subjection by (c. 1750), xvii. 107.

Subhadrā, image of, in Jagannāth temple,

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Subhans Parkāsh. See Sobha.

Subhāshitamuktāvali, the, of Jahlana (1247-60), ii. 20, 23.

Subrahmanya, village in South Kanara District, Madras, with temple and cattle fair, xxiii. 114-115.

Subrahmanya, hill in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiii. 61.

Subrahmanya temples, at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195; Kalugumalai, Tinnevelly, xiv. 321; Palni, Madura, xix. 373; Tanjore, ii. 173, xxiii. 243; Tiruttani, North Arcot, xxiii. 397; Vadakku Valliyūr, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 291.

Suburbs of Calcutta. See Calcutta, Suburbs.

Suchet Singh, brother of Gulāb Singh, rule in Rāmnagar (c. 1820), xv. 94. Suchindram, village and shrine in Travan-

core State, Madras, xxiii. 115. Sudāmda Dhāndhalpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii.

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Sudarsana, lake, records of, in rockinscriptions, ii. 50, 51. Sudarshan Shāh, Rājā of Tehrī (1815-59), xxiii. 270, 273.

Sudāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiii. 115.

Suddhodana, image at Möngyai, Burma, xxii. 235.

Sudeshnā, queen of king Bali, vii. 194.
Sudh Singh, Rājā of Kulū (fifteenth century), xvi. 16.

Sūdhal Deo, Rājā of Bāmra (ob. 1903), vi. 344.

Sudhārām, head-quarters of Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 115. Sudhārām Muzumdār, Sudhārām named after, xxiii. 115.

Sudhās, caste in Baud, Orissa, vii. 134. Sudhs, caste in Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi.

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Sūdra, fourth or lowest of original castes or groups, a class of artisans and servants, i. 327, 332; hopeless state during Brāhmanical period, i. 407.

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Sūdraka, Sanskrit play attributed to, ii.

Sūds, commercial caste, in Kāngra, xiv. 389; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202-203. Suffren, the Bailli de, naval battles (1782).

ii. 486, xii. 105.

Süñ Sarmast, tanks and shrine at Sägar, xxi. 366.
Süñism, mystic doctrine in Islām, i. 437.

Sunism, mystic doctrine in Islâm, i. 437. Sugar, trade in, iii. 41-42, 255; imports, iii. 277, 279, 289; exports, iii. 288, 290; statistics, iii. 309, 310, 314; import prices, iii. 463; countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar, iv. 264-265; import duty, iv. 265, 276.

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Sugh, village with ruins in Ambāla District, Punjab, xxiii. 115-116.

Suhagpore, tahsīl and village in Rewah State, Central India. See Sohāgpur.

Suhav Devī, wife of Prithwī Rāj Chauhān, built temple to Siva at Begūn, Rājputāna, vii. 142.

Suheli, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.

Suhelī, channel of the Sārdā river, United

Provinces, xxii. 103.
Suhil Deo, last of Somavansi dynasty in Oudh (eleventh century), xix. 279; Sālār Masūd Ghāzī said to have fallen in fighting against (1033), xxiv. 150.
Suhmā, son of king Balī, vii. 194.

Suhmā, ancient kingdom of Bengal. See

Tāmralipta. Suhunmung, Dihingia Rājā, rule in Assam

(1497 to 1539), vi. 26, 27; defeated Chutiyās and founded Ahom kingdom, vi. 26.

Sui Vehār; site of ruined Buddhist tower in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiii. 116.

Suigām, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.

Sūja. Rao of Jodhpur (1491–1516), xiv. 183.

Sujān Chand, founder of Sujānpur Tīra, Kāngra, xxiii. 117.

Sūjān Šingh, pargana of Phūlia granted to, and name changed to Shāhpura (1629), xxii. 223; Shāhpura founded by (1629), xxii. 226.

Sujān Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1653-72), xix. 244.

Sujān Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1841-54), xix. 244.

Sujān Singh, Dīwān, sanad for Bijnā State, Central India, granted to (1823), viii. 191.

Sujān Singh, honorary magistrate with a pension in Hoshiarpur, xiii. 195.

Sūjāngarh, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxiii, 116-117.

Sujānpur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with sugar refinery and shawl industry, xxiii. 117.

Sujānpur Tīra, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, former capital of Katoch chief, xxiii. 117-118.

Sujāwal, tāluka in Karāchi District, Sind, xxiii. 118.

Suka saptati, the, 'Seventy Stories of a Parrot,' Sanskrit collection of fables or fairy-tales, ii. 252.

Sukesar, mountain in Shāhpur District, Punjab. See Sakesar.

Suket, Himālayan State in Punjab, xxiii.

Sukh Chain, Rājā of Jīnd descended from, xiv. 166.

Sukh Deb Rai, rule in Jessore (1729-45), xiv. 93.

Sūkh Mahal, palace near Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.

Sukhāvatī-vyūha, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.

Sukhpāl, submission to Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1007-8), ii. 352.

Sukkur, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 118-126; physical aspects, 118-119; history, 120-121; population, 121-122; agriculture, 122-123; forests, 123; trade and communications, 123-124; administration, 124-125; education, 125-126; medical, 126.

Sukkur, tāluka in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiii. 126.

Sukkur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, commanding the passage of the Indus, with railway workshops and boat-building industry, xxiii. 126-128.

Sukkur canal, Sind, xvi. 141. Suklatīrtha, sacred village in Broach

District, Bombay, xxiii. 128-129. Sulaimān, Malik, tomb at Banūr, Punjab, vi. 414.

Sulaimān, Mirza, general of Bābar, rule in Badakhshān, vi. 175.

Sulaimān the Magnificent, attack on Portuguese at Diu (1538), ii. 449-450; attack on Aden (1517), v. 12.

Sulaimān Khān, or Kararānī, king of Bengal (1563-72), ii. 373, vii. 216; moved capital from Mālda to Tanda, xvii. 76, xxiii. 221.

Sulaiman Khel, Pathan tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1878), xix. 209.

Sulaiman Range, in North-Western India, xxiii. 129.

Sulaimān Shikoh, delivered up to Aurangzeb by Rājā Pirthī Shāh, xii. 166. Sulamani temple, at Pagan, Burma, xix.

313. Sulathanbawa, king of Tharekhettra

dynasty, said to have founded Pindale, xvii. 277. Sule pagoda, Rangoon, Burma, xxi. 216.

Sülekere, tank in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 129-130.

Suliyā, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.

Sulkea, suburb of Howrah city, Bengal. See Salkhia.

Sullivan, John, early visit to the Nilgiris (1819), xix. 90; to Ootacamund (1819), xix. 238.

Sullivan's Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.

Sulliyūr, grant of, on copper (757), ii. 27-28, 59.

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Sundara, author of Tamil hymns addressed to Siva, ii. 426.

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Sundoor, State in Madras. See Sandūr. Sunel, historic town in Indore State, Central India, xxiii. 145-146.

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Surgujā, feudatory State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chota Nagpur in 1905, xxiii. 170-174; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.

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Surman, embassy to Delhi (1715-7), ii.

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Sutlej Canals, Upper, Imperial system of four inundation canals in Punjab, iii. 332, 333-334, xxiii. 179-181.

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Sutlej States, frontier brigade raised in

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Sūtras, the, last phase of Vedic literature

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Sutta-pitaka, the, discourses of Buddha, part of the Pali canon, ii. 259. Sutupha, Ahom king, murdered by Chuti-

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Svāmi Rājā, Chalukya chief, rising in the Konkan led by, crushed by Mangalesa (c. 600), ii. 327.

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Swamp deer. See Deer, Swamp.

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Swat, river of North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 187.

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Syām Sundār, Rājā of Jessore (1745), xiv. 93.

Syam Sundar, image of, in temple at Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251.

Syāma Charan Law Eye Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.

Syāmbāzār, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, centre of trade in *tasar* silk, xxiii. 189.

Syāmnagar, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with Sanskrit college, xxiii. 189.

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Szis, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

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Ta Awng, Wa chief of Manglon, Burma, xvii. 179.

Ta Paw, said to have founded village on site of Rangoon (585 B.C.), xxi. 214.

Ta Thsin, Deccan known to Fa Hian as (fifth century), xi. 207.

Tabaung feast, at the Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, xvii. 128.

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Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.
Tacchāyiris, carpenters in Coorg, xi. 28.
Tada-u, township in Sagaing District,
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Tadiandamol, mountain in Coorg, xix. 309, xxiii. 203.

Tadpatri, tāluk in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 203-204.

Tadpatri, trading town with temples in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 204.

Tagara, ancient name of Thair or Ter, in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 204; modern identification, ii. 80-81, 82.

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Tahan Pal, builder of Tahangarh and founder of Karauli State (c. 1058), xv.

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trict, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205.

Taiktaw, Buddhist monastery at Manda-

lay, Burma, xvii. 143. Taila II (973-4—996-7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333-335, viii. 281-282, xviii. 171.

Taila III, Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64

Persian-speaking nomadic Taimanis, tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Ghor, xii. 234; Herāt, xiii. 113.

Taimur, Mongol invader of India.

Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii.

Taingapatam, port in Travancore State,

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Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii.

54; Kaira, xiv. 279.

Tāj Khān, Pathān adventurer, made governor of Dongartal, Seoni (c. 1700), xxii. 167.

Tāj Mahal, at Agra, ii. 127, iii. 150, v. 86-88; at Bhopāl, viii. 144. Tāj Muhammad, Baloch chief, Bahādur-

garh given to (1754), vi. 194.

Tāj Muhammad Zarak Zai, leader of tribesmen in Jhalawan, Baluchistan (c. 1860), xiv. 110.

Tajīks, or 'strangers,' Persian-speaking race, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Badakshān, vi. 175; Ghor, xii. 234; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Istālif, xiii. 371; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 241; Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Tashkurghān, xxiii, 253.

Tăjpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, residence of a Taga zamindār, xxiii. 206.

Tājpuri, petty State in Mahī Kāntha.

Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 206. Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz, Turkī slave, struggles in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206-15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh (1216), xxiii. 390.

Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Cen-

tral India, viii. 144.

Takatu, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14. Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843-73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187.

Takht-i-Bhai ruins, in Yūsufzai, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 425; inscription, ii. 5, 56.

Takht-i-Rustam, caves in Afghānistān, v. 45, 68.

Takht-i-Sulaiman, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 99, 129, 206.

Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 99.

Takht-i-Sulaimān, mosque on Alamgīr Hill, Assia range, Bengal, v. 204.

Tāki, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xxiii. 206. Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii.

Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi.

Takkarus. See Mālumis.

Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.

Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii.

205. Tākra, name of script for writing Chambiali, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.

Tāl State, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 206.

Tal, town in Jaora State, Central India, xxiii. 206-207.

Tal, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv.

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Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 400.

Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.

Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. See Tellicherry.

Talagang, tahsīl in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.

Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.

Talagaon, town in Amraoti District, Berar. See Talegaon.

Talagunda, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207. Talaing, language of the Mon family,

spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.

Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121-122, xxiii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294-295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125; in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (c. 1250), xviii. 108; Pegu capital of, xx. 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpaya, xx. 220; Pyus of Prome defeated, xx. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.

Talaing Karens, name of the Pwo tribe,

Burma, xv. 37.

Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.

Talaings, remnant of Peguan race in Burma, xxiii. 207-208; in Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104-105; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Mudon, xviii. 14; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Pegu Division, xx. 88; Salween, xxi. 417; Shwegyin, xxii. 325; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Mons known as Talaings after conquest by Alaungpayā, xxiii. 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425.

Talakād, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, half buried under sand, xxiii.

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Talakona, valley, waterfall, and temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 209-211.

Talamba, ancient town in Multan District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.

Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakād, xxiii. 208.

Talbahat, town with ruined fort in

Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 211-212.

Talc, found in Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Deodrug, Hyderābād, xi. 243; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mysore, xviii. 257; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxii. 43; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.

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Berār, xxiii. 212-213.

Talegaon-Dābhāde, town in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the hereditary Marāthā Senāpati, xxiii. 213.

Talegaon-Dhamdhere, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāthā family of Dhamdhere, xxiii. 213.

Tāleh Khān, grandfather of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxiii. 409.

Talgrām, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 213.

Tālgund, pillar record, ii. 43, 51. Tālī Sāhib, temple at Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur, xi. 271.

Tālikotā, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, with temples and mosque, battle (1565), fought at a distance of thirty miles, xxiii. 214.

Tālikotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xxiv. 6.

Taliparamba, town in Malabar District,

Madras, xxiii. 214.
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xix. 81.
Taloda, tāluka in West Khāndesh Dis-

trict, Bombay, xxiii. 214.
Taloda, town in West Khāndesh District,
Bombay, with timber market and
manufacture of carts, xxiii. 214-215.

Tāloi, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.

Talpat Nagarī, mound near Shikārpur,

Sind, xxii. 278.

Talpur, Baloch dynasty of Mīrs in Sind (1783-1843), xxii. 399-401, 407; in Hyderābād, xiii. 313; tombs at Hyderābād city, xiii. 314, 322, xxii. 403; in Karachi, xv. 4, 14, 15; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; conflict with Shāh Shujā-ul-mulk at Sukkur (1833), xxiii. 127; in Tando

Alāhyār, xxiii. 222; Tatta, xxiii. 254-255; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 308. Talsāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 215.

Tamāchi, Sammā Jām in Sind, carried captive to Delhi (c. 1340), xxii. 396. Tamadaw, township in Shwebo District,

Upper Burma, xxiii. 215.

Tamakam, building at Madura, xvi. 406. Tamarinds (Tamarindus indica), grown in India generally, iii. 75; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Amarapura, Burma, v. 271; Anantapur, v. 338; Baroda, vii. 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Belgaum, vii. 145, 157; Berār, vii. 364; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Broach, ix. 19; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Burdwan, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Chānda, x. 149; Chodavaram, Godavari, x. 326; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 35; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Etah, xii. 29; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kolāba, xv. 356, 364; Kudchi, Belgaum, xvi. 11; Kūdligi, Bellary, xvi. 11; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monywa, Burma, xvii. 420; Muzaffar-pur, xviii. 95; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narod, Central India, xviii, 381; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; the Nicobars, xix. 62; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Panch Mahals, xix. 381; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Patna, xx. 55; Poona, xx. 166; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rampa, Godāvari, xxi. 182; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Salem, xxi. 402; Sāran, xxii. 85; Saugor, xxii. 137; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Sind, xxii. 393, 413; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Surat, xxiii. 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn,

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Tāmbayati Nagari, ancient name of

Chātsu, x. 182.

Tambolis, betel and tobacco dealers, in Baroda, vii. 56.

Tāmbraparni, river in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xix. 406, xxiii. 215-216.

Tame pagoda, Poila State, Burma, xxii.

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Tamils, density of population in country of, i. 453; in South Arcot, v. 426; Bellary, vii. 163; Chingleput, x. 257; Madras Presidency, xvi. 372; Malabar, xvii. 59; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Tamkūhī, estate in United Provinces and Bengal, xxiii. 216.

Tamlu, language of the Nāgā group, i. 393.

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Tamlūk, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, the ancient Tāmralipta, sea564

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xxiii. 217-218. Tamme Gauda, of Sugatūr, title of Chikka Rāya granted to, with part of Kolār (fifteenth century), xv. 371, 378, xviii.

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30. Tāmralipta, Sanskrit name of Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.

Tāmralipta, ancient kingdom of Bengal, vii. 210, xxiii. 218.

Tāmrānga, lake in Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 269.

Tāmrapurni, river in Madras. See Tāmbraparni.

Tamu, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 218.

Tāu Sen, musician of Rām Chandra of Rewah, summoned to Delhi by Akbar, xxi. 281; tomb at Gwalior, xii. 439. Tāna, Shāh. See Abul Hasan.

Tānājī Mālusre, officer of Sivājī, Sinhgarh retaken by (1670), xxiii. 12-13.

Tanakpur, frading centre in Almorā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 218-219.
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Tāndā, tahsīl in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 220.

Tāndā, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, centre of weaving industry, xxiii. 220-221; muslins, iii. 202.

 Tāndā, ancient capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 76-77, xxiii. 221.
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Tānda-Urmar, twin towns in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 221-222.

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Tando Bāgo, tāluka in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.

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Tando Muhammad Khān, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223. Tāndūr, town in Gulbarga District,

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Tangjiu, peak in Himaiayas, xxiii. 225. Tangyiswedaw pagoda, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 322.

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Tanjāvūr, vernacular name of Tanjore, xxiii. 242.

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Tanjore, city in Tanjore District, Madras, former capital, with fort, palaces, and temples, and many industries, x. 326, xxiii. 242-244; temple, ii. 173.

Tānk, tahsīl in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 244-245.

Tānk, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, former residence of a semi-independent Nawāb, xxiii. 245.

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Teonthar, village in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 281.

Tepa, traditional founder of dynasty in Prome, Burma, xx. 221.

Teppakulam, tank at Madura, xvi. 406; at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46-47. Ter, town in Hyderābād. See Thair.

Terahi, inscribed stones, ii. 51.

Terakanāmbi, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiii. 281.

Terdal, trading town in Sangli State, Bombay, with weaving industry, xxiii. 281.

Teri, talisīl in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 281. Teris, red-sand deserts, Tinnevelly, Ma-

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Thadri, festival, held in Sind, xxii. 411. Thagī, suppression of, ii. 498; in Central India, ix. 385; Hingoli, Hyderābād, xiii. 143.

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Thair or Ter, the ancient Tagara, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād State, xxiii. 284; cave temple, ii. 163.

Thākardās, mixed class, in Ahmadābād, v. 104.

Thakeswari, place of pilgrimage in Assam. See Tukreswari.

Thakkars, Hindu caste in Jammu, Kashmīr, xv. 99-100.

Thākur Singh, Rājā of Kulū (1841-52), xvi. 17.

Thākurām, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.

Thākurbāri, place of pilgrimage in Assam. See Dhākādakshin.

Thākurdwārā, tahsīl in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 284-285. Thākurdwārā, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 285.

Thākurgaon, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285. Thākurgaon, village in Dinājpur District,

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Thākurs, name for Rājputs, Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Nepāl, xix. 41.

Thakurs, name for Rajput chiefs, rebellions in Bīkaner, viii. 206, 207; in Sirohī, xxiii. 31.

Thal, steppe in Sind-Sāgar Doāb, Punjab, xxiii. 285-286.

Thal, subdivision in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286.

Thal, military outpost in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286-287.

Thal Kalan, eastern part of Thal steppe, xxiii. 286.

Thal-Chotiāli, former District in Baluchistān, xxiii. 287.

Thalghāt, pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, carrying the north-eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, i. 39, xii. 218, xxiii. 287.

Thali, dialect spoken in the desert of Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Thalner, village in West Khandesh District, Bombay, with historic fort, stormed by British (1818), and tombs of Fārūki kings, xxiii. 287.

Thalunmintayāgyi, king of Ava, Burma, built Yazamanisula pagoda (1636), xxi.

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Thamaingkan, Southern Shan State. See Hsamönghkam.

Thamakan, Southern Shan State. Hsamönghkam.

Thāmala, traditional founder of Pegu, Burma, xx. 86.

Thāmī, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391. Thamihla. See Diamond Island.

Thamin, Burmese name of brow-antlered deer. See Deer, Brow-antlered.

Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.

Than, village with many holy places in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiii. 287-288.

Thāna Agency, Political Charge in Bombay. See Jawhār. Thana, District in Bombay, xxiii. 289-

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Thāna, town in Thāna District, Bombay, with fort stormed by the British (1774), xxiii. 303-304.

Thana, peak in Salsette Island, Thana,

Thana Bhawan, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, centre of disaffection during the Mutiny (1857), xxiii. 304.

Thanat, tree of which the leaves are used for cigar-wrappers (thanatpet), cultivated in Southern Shan States, Burma, Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsamönghkam, xiii. 217; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Möngpawn, xvii. 408; Namhkok, xviii. 348.

Southern Shan States, Thandaung, Burma, pagoda at, xxii. 254. Thandaung, hill station in Toungoo

District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 304.

Thandiāni, hill sanitarium in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province,

Thandwe, District in Lower Burma. See Sandoway.

Thanesar, tahsil in Karnal District, Punjab, xxiii. 304.

Thanesar, town in Karnal District, Punjab, early Hindu capital, xxiii. 305; sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni (1014),

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Thanlwin, river of Burma. See Salween. Thar, the, or Indian desert, physical aspects, i. 33-34, 101.

Thar, subdivision of Thar and Parkar District, Sind, xxiii. 306.

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Tharad, petty State in Palanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.

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Tharoch, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxiii. 316; Dhādi formerly dependency of, xi. 281.

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Tharrawaddy, head-quarters of Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, suburb of Thonze, xxiii. 327-328.

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Thatching-grass, product of Assam, vi. 69; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 117.

Thatch-making, in Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37.

Thathameda, tax in Upper Burma, in the nature of an income tax on households, for which land revenue is gradually being substituted, iv. 270, ix. 204-208.

Thatheras, early tribe, expelled by Raikwārs from Bilgrām, viii. 235; formerly in Gopāmau, xii. 330; Harboī, xiii. 44. Thato, tāluka and town in Sind. See

Tatta. Thaton, Southern Shan State. See Hsah-

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Thayetmyo, town and cantonment in Thayetmyo District, Burma, with silverwork, xxiii. 354-355.

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Theinni, Northern Shan State, Burma. See Hsenwi.

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Theodotus, governor of Bactra under Seleucidae, declared independence, v.

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Thets, tribe in Akyab, v. 194.

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Thongwa, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 356.

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Tiar, canal in Champāran District, Bengal, also known as the Madhuban Canal, vii. 252-253, xxiii. 357.

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Tiruttani, village with temple in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397. Tirutturaippūndi, tāluk in Tanjore Dis-

trict, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tirutturaippundi, town with old temple in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tiruvadamarudūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398.

Tiruvādānai, zamīndāri tahsīl in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.

Tiruvādi, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples and inscriptions and a Vedic school, xxiii. 398-399.

Tiruvallam, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 399.

Tiruvallūr, subdivision and tāluk in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii.

Tiruvallur, town with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399-400. Tiruvalluvar, Tamil Pariah poet, author

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Tiruvānilai, town in Madras. See Karūr. Tiruvankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.

Tiruvannāmalai, tāluk in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 400-401.

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Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 403.

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Toda Todi, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

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Tribenī, place of pilgrimage in Hooghly District, Bengal, xxiv. 25.

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Tribhuvan Deo, present Rājā of Bāmra, Bengal (1903), vi. 344.

Tribhuvanakartar-Deva, rule for forty years in Avani, Mysore (tenth century), vi. 152. Trichendoor, town in Tinnevelly District,

Madras. See Tiruchendur.

Trichengode, taluk and town in Salem District, Madras. See Tiruchengodu.

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Trichinopoly stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78,79; cretaceous beds,

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Trichūr, trading town in Cochin State, Madras, with large Christian population, xxiv. 48.

Trieste, Imperial Company of, for trade with India (1781-4), ii. 466.

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Trikalūr, tāluk and town in South Arcot District, Madras. See Tirukkoyilūr.

Trikuteshwar, temple at Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119.

Trilinga country. See Telingana.

Trilochan Pāl, son of Anand Pāl, copperplate of (dated 1027), found at Jhūsī, Allahābād, xiv. 165; driven from Punjab by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1014), xx. 263; defeated and slain (1021), xx. 263.

Trilochana Kadamba, rule over Goa (twelfth century), xii. 251.

Trimāb, river of the Punjab, xxiv. 49. Trimbak, place of pilgrimage in Nāsik District, Bombay, with fort, xxiv. 49. Trimbak Krishna, ancestor of chief ot

Aundh, Bombay, xxii. 113.

Trimbak Rao, share in Kurandvād State, Bombay (1855), xvi. 28.

Trimbak Rao Dābhāde, son of Khande Rao, vii. 32; defeated and slain (1731), viii. 290.

Trimbak Rao Māma, Gurramkonda surrendered to (1771), xii. 413; engagement with Raghunāth Rao Peshwā at Pandharpur (1774), xix. 391.

Trimbakjī Danglia, favourite of Bājī Rao Peshwā, Ahmadābād farm assigned to, vii. 37; insurrection (1817), xix. 389.

Trī-murti (or Hindu triad), shrine at Bhainsrorgarh, Rājputāna, viii. 40; colossal bust in cave in Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 3. Trineteshwara shrine. See Tarnetar. Trinetra, king. See Mukkanna.

Trinomalai, tāluk and town in South Arcot District, Madras. See Tiruvannāmalai.

Tripatty, town in North Arcot District, Madras. See Tirupati.

Tripatūr, zamīndāri tahsīl and town in Madura District, Madras. See Tiruppattūr.

Tripatūr, tāluk and town in Salem District, Madras. See Tiruppattur.

Tripitaka, the, Pāli Buddhist canon, ii. 259. Triplicane, Muhammadan quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Trippapūr, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 49-50.

Tripunittura, town in Cochin Madras, with palaces of the Rājā's family, xxiv. 50. Tripurā, State in Eastern Bengal. Sec

Hill Ťippera. Tripureswari, temple at Udaipur, Hill

Tippera, xxiv. 104. Trisanka Rājā, legends of, xv. 21.

Trisira, rākshasa or demon, brother of Rāvana, xxiv. 26.

Trisūl, peak in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xxiv. 133.

Trivandrum, capital of Travancore State, Madras, with observatory, xxiv. 50-51; meteorology, i. 154.

Trivellore, tāluk and town in Chingleput District, Madras. See Tiruvallur.

Trochus, conical shell, found in Mergui, Burma, xvii. 301. Trogons (Trogones), i. 250.

Trombay, port in Thana District, Bombay, xxiv. 51.

Trotter, Major, Political Agent, Manipur, treacherously killed (1887), xvii. 187. Trumba. See Buckwheat.

Tseh-kia, kingdom in Central Punjab from Indus to Beas (seventh century), xx. 262.

Tsine, hsaing, or banteng, wild cattle of Burma and Malaya (Bos sondaicus), i. 231-232; found in Amherst, v. 294; Kathā, xv. 153; Magwe, xvi. 413; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Pakokku, xix. 320; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Yamethin, xxiv. 402.

Tsomoriri lake, Ladakh, Kashmir, xvi. 89. Tu, lake in Henzada District, Burma, xiii. 103.

Tuar, pulse. See Arhar.

Tuar dynasty, Champaner, Panch Mahals, a stronghold of, xix. 382. See also Tomars.

Tucker, Mr., attacked rebels in Mirzāpur

(1857), xvii. 369. Tucker, Sarah, College for girls, Pālamcottah, Tinnevelly, xix. 345, xxiii. 368,

Tudrai, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134. Tufāl Khān, usurper of Imād Shāhi throne (1568-74-5), ii. 391; deposed Burhān Imād Shāh and confined him in Narnāla, vii. 368, xviii. 380; captured at Narnāla by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), and subsequently put to death, xviii.

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of Delhi (1388-9), ii. 369. Tughlak Shāhi kings of Delhi (1320-1413), ii. 357, 364-366, 369, xi. 235,

xix. 347.
Tughril, Mughīs-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1277-82), rebelled and killed by Balban, ii. 371-372, vii. 216; overran Hill Tippera (1279), xiii. 118.

Tughril Tughan, Izz-ud-din, governor of Bengal (1233-44), vii. 216.

Tuimā, river goddess, family deity of Rājās of Hill Tippera, xiii. 120. Tukai-devi temple, at Khed, Poona, xv. 266.

Tukārām or Tukobā, Marāthā poet (b. 1608), ii. 424-425.

Tukoganj, quarter of Indore city, Central India, xiii. 350.

Tukojī Rao I, of Dewās, parganas given to, by Bājī Rao I, xi. 278; founder of Senior branch of Dewas State, xi. 278, 279.

Tukojī Rao II, Rājā of Dewās (1789), xi. 279; treaty with British (1818), xi. 278.

Tukojī Rao III, present Rājā of Dewās (1899), xi. 279

Tukoji Rao Holkar I, ruled in Indore under Ahalyā Bai (1765-95), and succeeded as Mahārājā (1795-7), xiii. 36; leader of Marāthā army (1770), vii. 5; attack on Dabhoi (1780), vii. 36; in Central India, ix. 341; capital at Maheshwar, xvii. 10; in Nīmār, xix. 108, 119; Nīmbahera, xix. 119.

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Indore Residency Charitable Hospital, ix. 386; encouraged irrigation, xiii. 343; loyalty during Mutiny (1857), xiii. 349-350; Satwas passed to (1861), xxii. 135.

Tukojī Rao Holkar III, present Mahārājā of Indore (1903), xiii. 340.

Tukojī Rao Hospital (Central), Indore, xiii. 348, 350. Tukreswari, hill with temple in Goālpāra

District, Assam, xxiv. 51.

Tula Cauvery, festival, held at Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 238.

Tula Rām Senāpati, territory relinquished to, by Cāchār Rājā, vi. 34, ix. 260; territory ceded to British (1835), vi. 34; death (1850), vi. 34; rule in North Cāchār Hills, ix. 251.

Tulājī Angria, Marāthā admiral, xxi. 248; rule in Kolāba (1748), xv. 358. Tulamba, ancient town and ruins in Punjab. See Talamba.

Tule La, pass in Bhutan, xxiv. 51.

Tulja Bhavani temple, Tuljapur, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.

Tuljāpur, tāluk in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 51-52.

Tuljāpur, town with temple in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.

Tulsī Bai, concubine of Jaswant Rao Holkar, adopted Malhar Rao Holkar as heir (c. 1811), xiii. 337, 338; murdered by Ghafur Khan (1817), xvii. 270.

Tulsī Dās, Hindu reformer and poet (1532-1623), ii. 238, 417-421; doctrine of, ii. 418; works of, ii. 418-420; residence at Benares, vii. 193; author of vernacular version of the Ramayana, xix. 286; traditional founder of Rājāpur, Bāndā, xxi. 67-68.

Tulsī Dās, zamīndār of Kondkā, or Chhuikhadan, Central Provinces (1780), x. 216.

Tulu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Bārkūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Coorg, xi. 23, 29; South Kanara, xiv. 359-360; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Uppin-

angadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285. Tumbemale, peak in Western Ghāts, xxiv. 52.

Tumbudra, river of Southern India. See Tungabhadra.

Tuminkatti, village in Dhārwār District,

Bombay, xxiv. 52. Tumkūr, District in Mysore, xxiv. 52-59; physical aspects, 52-54; history, 54-55; population, 55; agriculture, 56; forests, 56; minerals, 56-57; trade and communications, 57; famine, 58; administration, 58-59; education, 59; medical, 59.

Tumkūr, tāluk in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Tumkur, town in Tumkur District. Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Tumsar, town in Bhandara District, Central Provinces, with trade and industries, xxiv. 59-60.

Tun, timber tree (Cedrela Toona), in the evergreen forests of the Deccan, i. 192, ii. 103; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Gagar mountains, Nainī Tāl, xii. 121; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Shāhjahānpur, xxii.

Tun, E, raised and maintained force of horse and foot in Meiktila, Burma (1886), xvii. 278.

Tunāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province. See Tanāwal.

Tündla, railway junction in Agra District, United Provinces, xxiv. 60.

Tungabhadra, river of Southern India, xxiv. 60-61; construction of weirs by Krishna Rāya, iii. 327.

Tungabhadra Canal Project, iii. 328-329, 340.

Tungār, hill in Thana District, Bombay. xxiv. 61-62.

Tungjaina, tribe, subdivision of Chakmas, in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, x. 320.

Tungsten, occurs in Burma with tin ore in the form of wolfram, iii. 148.

Tuni, tahsīl in Godāvari District, Madras. xxiv. 62.

Tuni, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 62.

Eruttachchhan, Malayālam Tuniattu author (seventeenth century), ii. 436.

Tunno, traditional founder of Bijnot, Punjab, viii. 202.

Tür, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403. Tur, pulse. See Arhar.

Turā, head-quarters of Gāro Hills District, Assam, xxiv. 62.

Turaiyūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, residence of a zamīndār, xxiv. 62-64.

Turāmala, king or prince, record on base of statue at Bodh-Gaya (A.D. 7 or 8), ii. 47.

Turanmāl, hill in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 64.

Turbak, Pathan, invasion of Assam (sixteenth century), vi. 48; inroad into Kāmrūp, xiv. 332.

Turbans (pagrī or lungī), in India generally, iii. 199-202, 211; manufactured in Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Amarchinta, Hyderābād, v. 273; Baroda, vii. 80; Berār, vii. 392; Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bhaunagar, Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Gadwāl,

Hyderābād, xii. 121; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 192; Kopāganj, Azamgaih, xv. 397; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204-205, 208; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Punjab, xx. 315. See also Lungis.

Turbhen, port in Thana District, Bom-

hav. See Trombay.

Tūrī, dialect of the Kherwārī language of the Dravidian family, i. 383.

Turis, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90.

Turīs, Afghān tribe in Kurram, xvi. 49-50; expedition against (1856), xix. 208.

Türkchi Bilmäs, attacked Aden (1833),

Turkhan dynasty, rule in Sind (last half of sixteenth century), xxii. 397.

Turkī caravan-drivers, in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 92.

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Turkish baths, at Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 170; Jaunpur, xiv. 83.

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Turmeric, or haldi (Curcuma longa), grown in India generally, iii. 99; trade in, iii. 183; cultivated in Almora, v. 248; Andamans, v. 358; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Bengal, vii. 247; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Goa, xii. 2бі; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kālka, Ambāla, xiv. 314; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 178; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Mangalore, South-Kanara, xvii. 176; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nepāl, xix. 47; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Simla, xxii. 380; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Wardhā, xxiv. 370.

Turner, General A. H., British delimination escort under, attacked by Mahsūds in Wānā (1894), xxiv. 353.

Turner, Captain, mission to Bhutan to promote commercial intercourse (1783), viii. 156.

Turnips, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 263; Kashmīr, xv.

123; Ladākh, xvi. 93; Punjab, xx. 290; Rajputana, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Turpentine, product of Southern Shan

States, Burma, xxii. 260.

Turquoise, not a product of India proper. iii. 160; found in Himālayas, xiii. 130; said to have been discovered in Rājputāna, xxi. 130.

Turquoise manufactures, iii. 243. Turti, Mongol, Nandana taken, and inhabitants killed, xviii. 349.

Turtles, in rivers and sea, i. 267-268; the green turtle alone edible, i. 268; the hawk's-bill turtle yields the tortoiseshell of commerce, i. 268; found in Andamans, v. 358; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108, 112; Burma, ix. 118; Diamond Island, Burma, vii. 112, xi. 340; Etāwah, xii. 39; Iudus river, xiii. 364; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110, 113; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Rāmnād, Madura, xxi. 179; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3, 5; Sandoway, Burma, ххіі. 3б.

Turuvantr, town in Chitaldroog District.

Mysore, xxiv. 64.

Turvasas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.

Tuticorin, subdivision in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 64.

Tuticorin, town and port in Tinnevelly, Madras, with terminus of South Indian Railway, xxiv. 64-66.

Tuver, pulse (Cajanus indicus), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.

Twante, subdivision in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 66.

Twante, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 67.

Twante Canal, in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 66-67.

I weed suits, manufactured at Lachung, Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Tweeddale, Marquis of, Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund established during Madras governorship of (1842), xix. 240.

Twenty-four Parganas, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xxiv. 67-81; physical aspects, 67-69; history, 69-71; population, 71-73; agriculture, 73-74; forests, 75; trade and communications, 75-77; administration, 77-80; education, 80; medical, 80-81.
Twet Nga Lu, ex-pongy; in Southern

Shan States (1886, 1888), xxii. 253,

Twining, Mr., visit to Doab (1794-5), xi. 365.

Twist and yarn trade, iii. 202-203, 255.

Tyaga Durgam, fortified hill in South Arcot District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 81.

Tyamagondal, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 81.

Typhus fever, prevalent in Baluchistan, vi. 339; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164. Tytler, General J. A., expedition against

Zaimukhts (1879), xix. 209.

Ubauro, tāluka in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiv. 81–82.

Ubhechar, dialect, spoken in Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197.

Uch, ancient and historic town in Bahawalpur State, Punjab, xxiv. 82.

Uchad, petty State in Rewa Kantha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 82.

Uchchangiamma, temple at Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.

Uchhunak Nagar, ancient city in Banswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 409.

Udai Singh, rule in Jalor (1210), xiv. 30. Udai Singh of Bagar, Rawal, killed at battle of Khānwa (1527), vi. 408, xi.

Udai Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1537-72), xxiv. 89-90; founder of Udaipur city (1559), xxiv. 89, 102, 120; raised embankment at Udaipur, xxiv. 102.

Udai Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (c. 1581-95), xiv. 184, xxi. 241; Merta restored

to (c. 1582), xvii. 309. Udai Singh, Mahārāwat of Partābgarh (1864-90), xx. 10.

Udai Singh, Mahārāwal of Dungarpur (ob. 1898), xi. 381.

Udai Singh, present Rājā of Jhabua (1894), xiv. 105.

Udaibhan, Rao of Sirohi (1808-47), xxiii.

Udaipur, tributary State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chota Nagpur in 1905, xxiv. 82–85.

Udaipur or Mewär, State in Rājputāna, xxiv. 85-102; physical aspects, 85-87; history, 87-93; population, 93-95; agriculture, 95-96; forests, 96; minerals, 96-97; trade and communications, 97-98; famine, 98; administration, 98-101; education, 101; medical, IOI-IO2.

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Udaipur, capital of Udaipur or Mewar State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 102-104; Gol Mahal, ii. 127; Rayan Angan palace, ii. 127, 129; calico-printing, iii. 186; lake, iii. 322.

Udaipur, village in Hill Tippera State, Eastern Bengal, old capital of State, xxiv. 104.

Udaipur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 104-105

Udaipur Residency, Political Charge in Rājputāna. See Mewār.

Udaipur-Chitor Railway, iii. 417.

Udais or Wais, Sultān, held Upper Swāt under Bābar, xxiii. 184. Udaiyārpālaiyam, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly

District, Madras, xxiv. 105

Udaiyārpālaiyam, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, with palace of zamīndār, xxiv. 105-106.

Udājī, ruler of Rājgarh, Central India (early seventeenth century), xxi. 68. Udājī Chauhān, ravaged Vālva, Sātāra

(early eighteenth century), xxiv. 298. Udājī Ponwār, Marāthā chief, established himself at Dhar (1723), xi. 289; defeated Girdhar Bahadur and Daya Bahādur (1729-30), xi. 289.

Udājī Rao Ponwār, present Rājā of Dhār (1898), xi. 290.

Udaki, wood-carving, iii. 229.

Udal, popular hero of the Chandels, xxii. 138.

Udalguri, village in Darrang District, Assam, with Tibetan fair, xxiv. 106. Udamalpet, tāluk in Coimbatore Dis-

trict, Madras, xxiv. 106-107. Udamalpet, trading town in Coimbatore

District, Madras, xxiv. 107. Udan Shā, Dāngi chief, founder of

Saugor (1660), xxii. 138. Udanāgri, traditional name of Gujrāt, xii. 373.

Udāwats, sept of Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Udaya, Sisunaga king, traditional founder of Pataliputra, Patna, xx. 66.

Udaya Tevan, samindar of Sivaganga, Madura (1803), xxiii. 64. Udayaditya, of the Ganga family, rule at

Bankapur (1071), vi. 381. Udayāditya Paramāra, temple at Udaya-

pur, Gwalior, assigned to, xxiv. 110. Udayagiri, tāluk in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiv. 107.

Udayagiri, tāluk in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 107-108.

Udayagiri, village with hill-fort in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 108.

Udayagiri, ancient site with cave-temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv.

1 08-109; caves, ii. 112. Udayagiri, hill with Buddhist remains in Cuttack District, Bengal, xxiv. 109. Udayagiri, hill in Purī District, Bengal. See Khandgiri.

Udayamati, queen of Rājā Bhīma, Rānī Vav well at Patan, in Baroda, built by, xx. 24.

Udayamperür or Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras, scene of synod of Diamper (1599), xxiv. 110; synod of, i. 441, x. 343.

Udayanāchārya, author of the Kusumānjali (1200), ii. 256.

Udayanadeva, rule over Kashmīr (twelfth century), xv. 92.

Udayanagar, original name of Jais, Rae Barelī, xiii. 402.

Udayapur, village with temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 110.

Udayesvara, temple at Udayapur, Central India, xxiv. 110.

Uddyota Kesari, king, inscription in Navamuni cave, Khandgiri, xv. 240.

Ude Deo, founder of Alī-Rājpur State, Central India (1437), v. 223. Udejas, tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind,

xxiii. 310.

Udena, legendary king of Kausāmbhī, elopement and marriage of Vasuladatta with, xxiv. 113.

Uderolal, Shaikh, shrine at Uderolal, Sind, xxii. 411.

Udgīr, tāluk in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 110-111.

Udgīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, scene of battle between Nizām and Marāthās, xxiv. 111; battle (1760), vii. 370.

Udhuā Nullah, village and old stream in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, scene of victory of Major Adams over Mir Kāsim (1763), xxiv. 111.

Udid, pulse, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Kolāba, xv. 362; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47.

Udipi, tāluk in South Kanara District, Madras, xxiv. 111.

Udipi, town with temple in South Kanara District, Madras, xxiv. 111.

Udit Nārāyan Singh Deo, present Rājā of Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur (1884), xxii. 83. Udit Pratāp Deo, chief of Kālāhandī, Bengal (ob. 1881), xiv. 293.

Udit Singh, Mahārājā of Orchha (1689-1735), xix. 244; built castle at Barwā Sāgar, vii. 93; granted Barāgaon jāgīr to Dīwān Rai Singh, xiii. 60.

Udumbarās, early inhabitants of Pathānkot, Punjab, xx. 28. Udyāna, ancient kingdom in North-West

India, Buner included in, ix. 88. Ugar Sen, Rājā of Suket, Punjab (1846-

75), xxiii. 118. Ugarsen Ponwar, king of the Ponwars (831), ii. 311.

Ughi, head-quarters of the Hazāra border military police, North-West Frontier

Province. See Oghi. Ugra, son of a Kshattriya by a Sūdra woman, i. 332.

Ugra Sen Singh, Bettiah Raj originally acquired by (middle of seventeenth century), viii. 5.

Ugrasen, founder of Khilchipur State (1544), xv. 278.

Ujhānī, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, xxiv. 111-112.

Ujjain Zila, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112.

Ujjain, ancient and historic city in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112-115; calico-printing, iii. 186; brass and copper work, iii. 241.

Ujjayanta, ancient name for Girnar hill,

Kāthiāwār, xii. 247. Ujjini, village with Lingāyat shrine in Bellary District, Madras, xxiv. 115.

U-K'ong, Chinese pilgrim, visit to Gandhāra (757-64), xii. 127.
 Ul, channel of the Sārdā river, United

Provinces, xxii. 103. Ula, town in Nadia District, Bengal.

See Bîrnagar. Ulama, Muhammadan priests, in Gujrānwāla, xii. 357.

Ulan Robat, ruined city in Afghānistān, V. 44~45

Ulladans, hill tribe in Cochin, Madras, x. 345

Ullal, village in South Kanara District, Madras, former capital of Jain queen, xxiv. 115-116.

Ulubāria, subdivision in Howrah District, Bengal, xxiv. 116.

Ulubāria, town in Howrah District, Bengal, xxiv. 116.

Ulugh Beg, Mirza, of Kābul, uncle of Bābar, Afghāns expelled from his kingdom (end of fifteenth century), xix. 151.

Ulugh Khan, defeated Rai Karan of Anhil-

vāda (1298), vi. 191. Ulugh Khān. *See* See Muhammad bin Tughlak.

Ulugh Khan-i-Azam. See Balban, Ulugh Khān, or Ghiyās-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi (1266-86).

Ulvi, village with Lingayat shrine in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 116.

Ulvi-Basappa, temple at Dhārwār, xi. 316. Ulwar, State and its capital in Rajputana. See Alwar.

Umā Bai, wife of Khande Rao Dābhāde, steps, &c., on Saptashring hill built by, xxii. 81.

Umā Rāmeshwar, fair held in honour of, at Jamkhandi, Bombay, xiv. 47.

Umajī, Rānā, Umat Rājputs trace their

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Umar, chief of the Sumra tribe, said to have founded Umarkot, Sind, xxiv. 118. Umar Hayāt, Malik, present chief of Kālra, Punjab (1879), xiv. 319.

Umar Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, Khaljī king of Delhi (1316), ii. 368.

Umari, petty State in Mahi Kantha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 116.

Umariā, town in Rewah State, Central India, with coal-mine, xxiv. 116-117; coal-field, iii. 132, 136.

Umarkot, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiv. 117.

Umarkot, head-quarters of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, birthplace of Akbar (1542), xxiv. 117-118.

Umarzai (Ahmadzai) Wazīrs, frontier tribe, expedition against (1852), xix.

Umat Rājputs, rule in Rājgarh State, Central India, xxi. 68.

Umat-Risāla, regular force in Narsinghgarh State, Central India, xviii. 384. Umballa, District and town in Punjab. See Ambāla.

Umbeyla, pass in Buner, North-West Frontier Province. See Ambela.

Umbrella trade, iii. 255.

Umbrellas, manufactured in Bassein, Burma, vii. 112, 113; Burma, ix. 177; Southern Shan States, Burma, xx.i. 261; Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 196,

Umed Bhawan palace, Kotah, Rājput-

āna, xv. 425. Umed Singh, Dīwān, Bundela Rājput, first holder of Banka-Pahari jagir, Central India, vi. 381.

Umed Singh, Mahārao Rājā of Būndi (1748-70), ix. 81; defeated by Isri Singh of Jaipur (1745), xi. 101.

Umed Singh, chief of Shahpura, Rajput-

āna (ob. 1768), xxii. 223. Umed Singh, Rājā of Jaswān, Hoshiār-pur, pension granted to (1848), xiii. 195.

Umed Singh I, Rājā of Kotah (1771-1819), xv. 413.

Umed Singh II, present Rājā of Kotah (1889), xv. 415.

Umed Singh, Mahārao of Sirohi (1862-75), xxiii. 31.

Umeta, petty State in Rewa Kantha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 118.

Umiam, river of Assam, xxiv. 118-119. Ummattur, village in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiv. 119.

Ummayid Khalīss, rule in Aden, v. 11; in Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 120. See also

Umra Khān of Jandol, disturbances in

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Umrānis, Baloch tribe in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sibi, xxii. 338.

Umrāwatī, District and town in Berār. See Amraotī.

Umrer, tahsīl in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 119.

Umrer, town in Nagpur District, Central Provinces, with old temple and weaving industry, xxiv. 119-120; manufactures, iii. 199.

Umreth, town in Kaira District, Bombay, with ancient step-well, xxiv. 120.

Umri, petty chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xxiv. 120-121.

Umta, town in Kadi prant, Baroda, xxiv. 121.

Umthru, river of Assam. See Digru. Un, old site in Indore State, Central India, with ruined Jain temples, xxiv.

Una, tahsīl in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiv. 121.

Una, town in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, residence of a branch of the Bedis, xxiv. 121.

Unābdev, hot spring in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 122.

Una-Delvāda, twin towns in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiv. 121-122.

Unādisūtra, the, list of irregular words in Sanskrit, ii. 263.

Unao, District in Lucknow Division, United Provinces, xxiv. 122-129; physical aspects, 122-123; history, 123-124; population, 124-125; agriculture, 125-126; trade and communications, 126-127; famine, 127; administration, 127-128; education, 128-129; medical, 129.

Unao, tahsīl in Unao District, United Provinces, xxiv. 129.

Unao, town in Unao District, United Provinces, scene of battle (1857), xxiv. 129-130.

Unar, Jām, Sammā ruler in Sind (c. 1333), xxii. 396.

Unar Wah Canal, Sind, iii. 331, 336. Unchahra, old town in Nagod State, Central India, xxiv. 130.

Unchahra, sanad State in Central India. See Nagod.

Unchanagar, 'high town,' other name of

Bulandshahr town, ix. 57. Und, village on border of North-West Frontier Province, the ancient Udakā or Waihind, xxiv. 130.

Undavalle or Undavalla, village with cave shrines in Guntur District, Madras, viii. 19, xxiv. 130-131.

Underi, historic island in Kolāba District, Bombay, xxiv. 131.

Unī, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central

India, xvii. 99, xxiv. 131. Uniāra, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 131-132.

Uniforms, military, made in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.

Unions, village, inchoate municipalities,

mainly in Madras, iv. 304.

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'United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,' style of East India Company after union of the two Companies (1708), ii. 462.

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Unjhā, town in Kadi prānt, Baroda, centre of the Kadwa Kunbīs, xxiv. 257.

Unta Dhura, pass to Tibet in the United Provinces. See Antā Dhurā. Untdi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay,

xv. 168, xxiv. 257.

Unwant Singh, fort at Unao said to have been built by, xxiv. 129.

Upanishads, the, Sanskrit sacred speculative writings (c. 600 B.C.), ii. 231-232; theology of, i. 406.

Uparghāt, table-land in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 277.

Uparwāra, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiv. 277. Upendra Bhanja, of Goomsur, Oriyā

romantic poet, ii. 432. Upleta, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay,

xxiv. 277. Upmāka, village with old temple in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 277. Upper Ganges Canal. See Ganges Canal,

Upper. Upper India Chamber of Commerce, at

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medical, 285. Upparas, caste, in Lingsugur, Hyderabad, xvi. 164; Mysore, xviii. 196, 199.

Uppars, craftsmen. See Gaundis. Upper Sutlej Canals, irrigation work in Punjab. See Sutlej Canals, Upper.

Upper Tirupati, village in North Arcot District, Madras. See Tirumala. Upper Zhob, subdivision in Zhob Distriet, Baluchistan, xxiv. 285.

Uppinangadi, tāluk in South Kanara District, Madras, xxiv. 285.

Urad or mung, a pulse (Phaseolus radiatus), iii. 98; cultivated in Bilaspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360; Central Provinces, x. 34, 36; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rairākhol, xxi. 62; Saktī, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, xxii. 94. See also Mung.

Urai, tahsīl and town in Jālaun District, United Provinces. See Orai.

Uraiyūr, capital of Chola, ancient kingdom in South India, x. 326.

Urālis, caste in Trichinopoly, xxiv.

Uran, town in Kolāba District, Bombay, with distilleries, xxiv. 286.

Urasā, derivation of Hazāra from, xiii.

Uravakonda, town in Anantapur District. Madras, with trade and weaving, xxiv.

Urcha, State in Central India. Orchhā.

Urd or māsh, a pulse (Phascolus Mungo). iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāwar, viii. 190; Jobat, xiv. 178; Gaya, xii. 201; Hazaribāgh, xiii. 91; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Ranchi, xxi. 204. See also Māsh.

Urdhvabāhus, Saiva sect, i. 421.

Urdū, name for the Persianized form of Hindostānī or Western Hindī, written in a modified form of the Persian character, and spoken by Muhammadans, i. 365-367; spoken in Akola, Berar, v. 183; Amraotī, Berar, v. 309; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 165; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chamba, Punjab, x. 130; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 427-428; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Lahore, xvi. 98; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 200; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 168; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169; Wardha, xxiv. 368-369; Wun, Berar, xxiv. 392. See also Hindustanī.

Urdū literature, ii. 429-430. Urial or sha, wild sheep (Ovis vignei), i. 233; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Attock, vi. 132; Bannu, vi. 393; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Miānwāli, xvii. 317-318; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.

Urigam, or Ooregum, village in Kolar District, Mysore, with gold-mine, xxiv. 286.

Urmar, town in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab. See Tanda-Urmar. Urmars of Kaniguram, tribe in Southern Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv.

Urmston, Captain, surprised and killed by Gujar dependants of the Akazai (1888), viii. 252.

Urs Khwaja Sāhib, festival held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.

Urs melā, festival held at Ajmer, v. 171-

Urukhārs, sailor caste. See Mālumis. Urun-Islampur, twin towns in Satara District, Bombay, xxiv. 286.

Urwāhī Gate, in Gwalior fort, xii. 441.

Usār tracts. See Reh.

Ushas, Vedic goddess of dawn, ii. 215. Ushavadāta, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47, 57

Uskā, trading town in Bastī District, United Provinces, xxiv, 287. Usmān, Saiyid, mosque and tomb at

Ahmadābād, ii. 196, v. 108. Usmānābād, District and town in Hyder-

ābād State. See Osmānābād. Usmānnagar, tāluk in Nānder District,

Hyderābād State. See Osmānnagar. Usri Gate, in Ajmer fort, v. 172.

Utakamand, tāluk and town in Nīlgiri District, Madras. See Ootacamund. Utangan, river of Rajputana and the

United Provinces. See Bāngangā. Utarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal. See Uttarpāra.

Utatūr stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78-79.

Utman Bulak, old name of Swabi tahsil, Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 287.

Utman Khel, mountainous tract in North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 287.

Utman Khel, Afghan tribe, expeditions against (1849, 1852, 1866, 1878, 1897), xix. 158, 208, 209, 210, xxiii. 185; in Tangi, xxiii. 225; Utman Khel, xxiv.

Utmanzai, section of Wazīrs in Bannu, vi. 396.

Utraulā, tahsīl in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 287-288.

Utraulā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 288; pottery, iii. 244. Uttamapālaiyam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 288.

Uttangarai, tāluk in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.

Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhumi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 341.

Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. See Penner.

Uttaramerur, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289. Uttarapurāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22. Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-

Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.

Uttiranmerur, town in Chingleput District, Madras. See Uttaramerür.

Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thana and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.

Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper

Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.

Uyyakondantirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.

Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.

Uzina Kyaikpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.

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Vaccine dépôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii.

Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45

Vāda, tāluka in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 200-201.

Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203. Vadagas, tribe. See Badagas.

Vadakara, town in Malabar District,

Madras. See Badagara. Vadakku Valliyür, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 291. Vadaku Vīravanallūr, town in Tinnevelly

District, Madras. See Vīravanallūr. Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.

Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.

Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.

Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.

Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. See Bālāsinor.

Vadāvli, tāluka in Kadi prān', Baroda, xxiv. 291.

Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolāba,

xv. 360. See also Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.

Vādhels, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.

Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 147.

Vādi, capital of Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291-292. Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Jotiba's Hill.

Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewa Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292. Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District,

Mysore, xxiv. 292.

Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi prānt, Baroda, xxiv. 292-

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Vadod, petty State in Jhālawār prānt, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293. Vāgbhata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.

Vāggyas, attendants of Siva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwār, xii.

346. Vāgh Rājās, Mehidpur assigned to (c. 1740), confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.

Vāghela Chamansingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Palanpur Agency,

Bombay, xix. 346. Väghela Khānjī of Diodar, chief of petty State in Palanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.

Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. See Baghels.

Väghvadi, petty State in Kathiawar, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.

Vāgjī, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218. Vāgra, tāluka in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.

Vaidyadeva, king of Pragjyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.

Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam,

Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294. Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xxii.

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Vaijāpur, tāluk in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 294.

Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, with Muhammadan tomb,

xxiv. 294. Vaijayantī, Sanskrit dictionary by Yādavaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.

Vaijo Khasia of Mitiala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.

Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.

Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 05.

Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.

Vaikuntha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.

Vainiwal, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.

Vairāg, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.

Vairāgya-sataka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 252.

Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. See Bairāt. Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwā, moved capital to Dhar (end of ninth century), xi. 293.

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